FBIS DAILY REPORT

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FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON UNCTAD ISSUES

PY081415 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0100 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Apr (TELAM) -- Argentine Foreign Minister Juan Ramon Aguirre Lanari said this afternoon that although no final decision has been made about the president's trip to Belgrade to attend the sixth UNCTAD meeting, the trip would be appropriate and almost necessary. The minister also predicted that agreements will be reached on the majority of the subjects under discussion at the meeting of the Group of 77 being held in this capital. The minister made these remarks at the Aeroparque Metropolitan Airport upon saying farewell to Indian Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao.

Regarding relations between Argentina and India, Aguirre Lanari announced that a maritime agreement with India will be established, an agreement which will not only benefit that nation but also the regions of that area. He said that this will open excellent prospects for our trade, prospects investigated by a group of Argentine businessmen who recently toured India and Southeast Asia. Aguirre Lanari added that trade with the countries of that area, whose economies are complementary to ours, open a path, a field of action which is going to be very beneficial to them and to Argentina.

The foreign minister also said that he held meetings of a general nature and a brief conversation with the Chilean foreign minister on matters regarding the Beagle issue. He said: We both expressed our confidence and mutual wish for finding solutions satisfying the two countries.

Aguirre Lanari also announced that two countries which abstained in the OAS vote on the Malvinas issue said to him yesterday that they have changed their position and are thinking of casting a positive vote in the future. In conclusion, he said that he believes that these two countries are not the only ones who feel that way.

OFFICIALS ADDRESS GROUP OF 77 MINISTERIAL MEETING

Afghan Foreign Minister

PY070336 Paris AFP in Spanish 2015 GMT 6 Apr 83

[By Michael Iriart]

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 6 Apr (AFP) -- Unanimity undoubtedly prevails at the session of the Fifth meeting of the Group of 77 that 106 Third World ministers have been holding in Buenos Aires since Tuesday. The session was called to evaluate the serious world crisis and to adopt measures to be proposed to industralized countries during the Belgrade meeting to be held in June.

The African, Asian and Latin American representatives who addressed the meeting today reiterated that tariff barriers, the excessively high interest rates, the growing indebtedness and the inflation and unemployment rates are the main causes of this crisis that is also affecting the rich countries.

Afghan Foreign Minister Mohammad Dost stated that capitalist and imperialist countries as well as colonialism, racism and Zionism are responsible for the world crisis.

Dost stated that developing countries should study without delay an economic recovery plan to be approved at the Belgrade conference by the representatives from both the Northern and the Southern hemisphere. Minister Dost concluded by expressing Afghanistan's unrestricted support for the national liberation movements.

The Indian and Somali trade ministers, who also addressed the meeting, expressed their concern over a deepening of the world crisis.

Peruvian Labor Minister

PY071505 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1900 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Apr (DYN) -- Peruvian Labor Minister Alfonso Grados Bertorini stated today that "the building of a new international economic order would not exclude anyone. On the contrary, it would make things easier with the establishment of a program having immediate measures, without which the devastating effects of the current crisis would be unbearable for developing countries." The Peruvian minister spoke to the delegates of the fifth ministerial meeting of the Group of 77 which is taking place at the San Martin cultural center in Buenos Aires.

Grados Bertorini added that at the next conference to be held in Belgrade in June, it should be taken into account that "the system conceived after the war is hopelessly in ruins." The minister also referred to the "arbitrary" measures imposed by the United States on Peru, such as "compensatory rights" in the field of bilateral trade, in an attempt to impose its unilateral legislation and to change the completely equitable measures of our tax system."

Iranian Delegate Accuses Iraq

PY071523 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2330 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Apr (DYN) -- For the second time since the start of the fifth meeting of foreign ministers of the Group of 77, a delegate was interrupted during his speech today by the secretary of the meeting for disgressing from the specific subject of the meeting and accusing another country represented at the conference of "provoking thousands of deaths" by invading the territory of another country.

The incident involved the Iranian delegate, Ahmad 'Azizi, who accused the Iraqi Government of "waging an unjust war against my country and having invaded territories thus provoking one more war in the world."

After this remark, the Iranian delegate was asked to return to the specific subject, which he did not do. He ended his very brief speech, which did not last more than a few minutes, with an expression of thanks for Argentine hospitality.

The first annoying incident at the conference took place at the beginning of the meeting on Monday of last week when the Iranian delegate protested the appointment of Iraq as one of the vice presidents of the meeting. After the speech by the Iranian delegate today, the right to reply was given to one of the Iraqi delegates who briefly refuted the remarks of the Iranian delegate.

## Dominican Foreign Minister

PY072108 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1543 GMT Apr 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Apr (DYN) -- Jose Augusto Vega Imbert, foreign minister of the Dominican Republic today announced that his country has "decided to sign the accord for the establishment of the common fund for basic products in the near future," and added that the developing nations "are in the midst of a very serious economic situation affecting human well-being, and their foreign debt has reached hair-raising levels."

The Dominican minister, the first to speak at today's session of the Group of 77 meeting which started at 1050 this morning, indicated that "we hear terrifying voices calling for an escalation of the arms race which must necessarily lead to the diversion of immense resources that could well serve to substantially mitigate the effects of the crisis." Vega Imbert pointed out that "the right thing to do would be to reactivate the economy by means of a suitable combination of political measures such as the lifting of barriers to international trade, curbing of the arms race and rechanneling financial resources toward increasing bilateral and multilateral aid for development."

The head of Dominican diplomacy said that "OECD's (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development) answer to its own unemployment rate has been to close its markets and block the access of Third World products, thus unleashing a negative chain reaction in our economies, especially harmful to Latin America where unemployment has surpassed 40 million people."

The speech of the Dominican foreign minister was followed by those of the delegates of Ecuador, Iran (who had left his address incomplete yesterday because he strayed away from the subject), Phillipines, ROK, Honduras, Jamaica, Pakistan, Venezuela, Guinea, DPRK, Chad, Zimbabwe and of the GATT observer.

## Venezuelan Delegate

PY080044 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1553 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Apr (DYN) -- Ambassador Manuel Perez Guerrero, head of the Venezuelan delegation, began his address to the plenary meeting of the Group of 77 by mentioning the Malvinas problem when he said that "as Venezuelans and as Latin Americans we can hardly allow this occasion to slip by without bringing up Argentina's sovereign rights over the Malvinas Islands which are, in fact, a Latin American, not just an Argentine, cause."

He went on to add that "this cause, which epitomized better than any other in recent times, our fraternal feelings and our solidarity, has also awakened in us deep thoughts concerning the common destiny of Latin America and the urgent need to make it attain regional economic security."

Perez Guerrero then spoke about the worldwide economic crisis and its effects on the economy of Latin American countries; "so far nothing has been done to change the course or to guide the relations among the peoples toward justice and equality," he said, "thus, the so-called powers of order have been responsible for most of the confusion which prevails in the world today." After saying that "we are still in time to reverse this process," he said that "we feel that detente would be strengthened by an overall agreement as has been proposed. We are all vitally interested in seeing this process take place and move along."

He reaffirmed that "only thus will disarmament cease to be just an empty word and acquire practical meaning. This will be the way to help decrease, until they disappear, the mutual apprehensions and suspicions which are to blame for most of the insatiable arms race, from the great powers on down."

Perez Guerrero severely criticized the way in which large multinational corporations operate and said that "they must abide by a code of behavior." He added that at this meeting in Buenos Aires "we once again have the opportunity to strengthen our unity and solidarity in a practical and concrete achievements...by presenting draft resolutions on issues that are all very important and linked together."

Further on, he said that "the achievements in Belgrade should be an important step forward for the joint, coherent, integrated and dynamic effort in the overall negotiations within which the UNCTAD will, in any case, play a key role."

Further 'Azizi Comments

PY080208 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2014 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Apr (EFE) -- Today, Iranian [Deputy] Foreign Minister Ahmad 'Azizi condemned the U.S., Soviet, Moroccan, Iraqi and Israeli policies; the occupation of Arab territories and the "racist South African and Namibian governments."

'Azizi's speech at the session of the fifth ministerial meeting of the "Group of 77" cause a reaction from the Moroccan and Iraqi representatives. This incident caused Argentine Foreign Minister Juan Ramon Aguirre Lanari, chairman of the meeting, to ask 'Azizi to discontinue his speech when he still had a few pages left to read.

'Azizi said that the crisis that is affecting poor countries was caused by the policies implemented by the two largest powers, "particularly the United States and its allies," aimed at "attaining political, cultural and economic superiority in the world."

After making a somber analysis of the world economic situation, 'Azizi again charged the superpowers with undermining unity within "OPEC." Upon stating that the measures analyzed at the "UNCTAD" conference to turn around the present economic situation are "praiseworthy", 'Azizi charged that the superpowers have violated these measures again and again, preventing poor countries from developing.

On behalf of Iran, 'Azizi proposed creating a bank or a credit institution within the Nonaligned Movement aimed at attending to the most pressing needs of poor countries.

On discussing political issues, 'Azizi condemned the "U.S.-financed" Israel policy and defended the rights of the Palestinian people. The Iranian foreign minister also condemned the South African Government, charging that "a white minority supported by Western imperialism, is dominating and oppressing the black population and it has deprived the South African and Namibian people of their human and national rights."

'Azizi then condemned the Moroccan Government, charging it with "depriving the people of the Western Sahara of their rights" and disregarding the UN and "OAU" resolutions. 'Azizi said that the Moroccan Government "continues to murder, incarcerate and torture the people of Western Sahara and to exploit their natural resources."

'Azizi also condemned the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and he charged Iraq with beginning a war against Iran when Iran was experiencing a difficult political and economic situation stemming from the overthrow of the previous administration headed by the late Shah Reza Pavlevi. The accusations against Morocco and Iraq prompted a reaction from the Moroccan and Iraqi representatives, who loudly voiced their disapproval of the Iranian foreign minister's accusations.

The Moroccan representative interrupted 'Aziz on two occasions, first for disregarding Aguirre Lanari's request to discontinue his political remarks, and second for straying from the agenda of the meeting.

Aguirre Lanari interrupted 'Azizi on six occasions and he even asked the secretary of the meeting to read the rules in order to prevent the incidents from recurring. In the end, Aguirre Lanari 'cordinally" asked 'Azizi to discontinue his speech, which 'Azizi did without raising any objections.

At the end of the morning session, the Afghan representative submitted a note of protest against the Iranian foreign minister's "harsh attack against the world." He also requested that the meeting stop discussing political issues.

PLO Representative

PY080342 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 0058 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Apr (DYN) -- (Hasan 'Ali Fes) delegate of the Palestine Liberation Organization, today told the meeting of the Group of 77 that the drafting committee of the meeting today unanimously approved the text of the resolution passed by the Asian Regional Group at its February meeting in Baghdad, calling for the appointment of a group that would study Israel's policy in occupied Palestinian territories.

('Ali Fes) said that the PLO had come to Buenos Aires meeting of the Group of 77 to "seek support for the Palestinian people who are the victims of British colonialism and North American and Zionist imperialism."

He added: "We have received from all friendly nations represented at this meeting and from the statements of the coordinators for the regional Asian, African and Latin American groups the encouragement to draw up a resolution supporting the national liberation movements -- recognized by intergovernmental and regional organizations -- among which is the Palestine cause."

He then discussed the resolution on Palestine approved by the meeting of the Asian Group at its meeting in Baghdad, which he said was unanimously approved by the drafting committee of the plenary meeting of the Group of 77.

Essentially, the resolution in question deals with the "concern over the increase of Israeli settlements in occupied Palestine territories, in the West Bank and the occupied Gaza Strip." It also deals with the "fear that living conditions of the Palestine people will deteriorate."

The resolution also "calls upon the secretary general of the ZEAD [expansion unknown] to appoint a special economic unit charged with controlling and studying" the policies implemented by Israeli occupation authorities.

In his speech, the PLO representative said that the Buenos Aires meeting "is not just an economic forum but also a united front of the developing and nonaligned countries to face the rich nations, a front which seeks the reorganization of the world economic system to bring order, justice and sincere cooperation among the peoples and to warn the world about the international conflicts which have always been caused by the ambition of colonialist powers and their plundering of the wealth of other peoples, by their monopolies and their way of managing the economy." He said: "This is the meeting for peace and economic justice."

INDIAN FOREIGN MINISTER DEPARTS FOR NEW YORK

PY080036 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2310 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Apr (TELAM) -- Indian Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao said here today that the fifth ministerial meeting of the Group of 77 which is taking place in Buenos Aires will strengthen the solidarity of the nonaligned countries and of the Group of 77.

He made these remarks along with many others at the Aeroparque Metropolitan Airport shortly before boarding a helicopter for Ezeiza International airport from where he will depart for New York. In response to a question, Narasimha Rao recalled that Argentina's sovereign rights over the Malvinas received support at the meeting in New Delhi and added: I believe that we will uphold this position now and in the future.

CHILEAN FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS TO CHILE

PY071604 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] Chilean Foreign Minister Miguel Schweitzer has returned to his country. He attended the fifth meeting of foreign ministers of the Group of 77. Before departing, the Chilean foreign minister expressed gratitude for the hospitality given him in Buenos Aires. The minister was given a farewell at the Aeroparque Airport by Chilean Ambassador Jorge Onofre Jarpa Reyes.

'MESSAGE' OF GROUP OF 77 MEETING RELEASED

PY100125 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 9 Apr 83

[Text] This is a report on the fifth meeting of the ministers of the Group of 77 regarding the message of Buenos Aires for dialogue and agreement. This is the text of the document: The ministers of foreign affairs and international economic relations of the Group of 77 met in Buenos Aires from 5 to 9 April 1983 to reach common ideas on the current situation and the prospects of the world economy; to define their negotiation strategy for the Sixth UNCTAD Meeting and establish their position in terms of concrete proposals on the main subjects on the agenda of the Belgrade conference. They emphasized particularly the urgent need to adopt, in Belgrade, a concerted and sustained program for the reactivation of the world economy and the accelerated development of the developing countries.

They reaffirmed the need for the adoption and implementation of integrated policies -- in the interrelated sectors of basic products, commerce, monetary, financial and development -- comprising a program of immediate measures of decisive importance for the developing countries and for the reorganization of the system and international economic relations; policies which are necessary for the establishment of a new international economic order.

Realizing the serious consequences of the current economic crisis on peace and international security, they agreed to go to Belgrade with a spirit of understanding and cooperation and to call on their counterparts -- the ministers of foreign affairs and international economic relations of the developed countries -- to adopt the same attitude during their participation in the conference. They decided, in accordance with this call for dialogue and agreement, to carry out intensive discussions on the subjects included on the agenda prior to the Belgrade meeting. In this regard, they agreed to make full use of every opportunity, particularly the forthcoming special UNCTAD trade and development board meeting to be held the last week of April in Geneva during which the president of the fifth meeting of ministers of the Group of 77 will submit to the board the results of the BUenos Aires meeting. The ministers believe that it is important that all the countries make sure they participate in this special meeting.

They hope that the developed countries will make their reaction known to the proposals made in Buenos Aires and that they will submit their own initiatives and proposals in order to ensure, in Belgrade, an effective dialogue leading to an agreement. Convinced of the urgent need to rescue the world economy from the current crisis and to guide it through the path of development and prosperity, the ministers of the Group of 77 formulate this message in Buenos Aires, capital of the Republic of Argentina, on 9 April 1983.

EMERGENCY DECLARED EXTENDED IN FOUR PROVINCES

PY081404 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2245 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Apr (TELAM) -- The executive branch has declared a state of emergency in the agricultural and livestock sector in various zones of Entre Rios, Santa Fe, Jujuy and Rio Negro Provinces. The state of emergency was declared in Decree 785. The decree states that in order for the affected producers to receive the benefits established in Law 23,230, they must submit a certificate issued by the provincial agriculture and livestock ministries certifying that they have lost over 50 percent of their production.

Entre Rios

A state of emergency extending from 14 December 1982 to 30 June 1983 was declared due to floods in the agricultural and livestock sector in the departments of Diamante, Gualeguay, La Paz, Parana and Victoria.

Jujuy

A state of emergency extending from 4 October 1982 to 31 December 1983 was declared due to hailstones and heavy storms in the agricultural and livestock sector in San Salvador de Jujuy, El Carmen, San Antonio and Santa Barbara Departments.

Santa Fe

A state of emergency extending from 14 February 1983 to 31 December 1983 was declared due to drought in the agricultural and livestock sector in the departments of Belgrano, Caseros, Constitution, Iriondo, Las Colonias, Rosario, San Jeronimo, San Lorenzo and San Martin. Similarly, a state of emergency extending from 14 February 1983 to 31 July 1983 was declared due to floods in the agricultural and livestock sector in the cities of Hersilia, Colonia Ana, La Rubia and Ceres, located in San Cristobal Department.

Rio Negro

The executive has extended the state of emergency from the original 1 January 1983 to 31 May 1983 which was declared due to hailstones in the agricultural and livestock sector in the cities of Chinchinales and Villa Regina, General Roca Department. The executive branch has also extended the state of emergency from 1 January 1983 to 31 December 1983 declared due to snows in the agricultural and livestock sector in the departments of El Cuy, 9 de Julio, Norquinco, Pilcaniyeu, Valcheta and 25 de Mayo.

UK SETS CONDITIONS ON VISITING FALKLANDS GRAVES

PY071918 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1514 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Apr (DYN) -- The British Government imposed conditions on the relatives of Argentine soldiers killed in the Malvinas who want to visit the graves of their relatives, saying that the travel to the islands must not be made in an Argentine ship, that the ship must carry the flag of the International Red Cross and that journalists must be "strictly excluded" from the trip. The British Government also wants to know ahead of time "the names and the relationship between the visitors and the soldiers who died and are buried in the Malvinas," names which must be "verified by the International Red Cross."

The condtions demanded by the British Government were made known today by Osvaldo Destefanis, president of the Center of Volunteers for the Fatherland, an organization which has carried out the negotiations to make the visit of the relatives of Argentine soldiers possible through the International Red Cross in Geneva, Switzerland. During the press conference, Destefanis disclosed a total of nine conditions that are demanded by British authorities, and the answers that have been submitted to these demands.

These conditions are: A) The visit must be organized and supervised by the International Red Cross Committee.

B) The British Government demands that the International Red Cross ensure that this trip is for strictly humanitarian reasons.

C) The British Government must previously know the names and family ties between the visitors and the soldiers buried on the Malvinas. These names must be verified by the International Red Cross.

D) The British Government must know the name of the ship and its flag. Neither the ship nor the crew can be Argentine. Moreover, the ship must have the flag of the International Red Cross.

E) The British Government must know the course the ship will follow before the ship leaves the port of origin.

F) The visit must take place after 16 April.

G) The ship must be inspected by the Red Cross before its departure and an International Red Cross representative must accompany the ship.

H) The press and cameramen will not be allowed on the voyage.

I) The Argentine group must see after their own needs aboard ship and they will be escorted to the cemetery and back to the ship; all of which will happen in one single day.

At the same time, Destefanis made known the answers given to the British Government by the Center of Volunteers for the Fatherland. Seven answers are positive. However, the center objected to point D regarding the fact that the ship transporting the relatives cannot fly the Argentine flag.

Due to the lack of resources, it is absolutely impossible to charter a non-Argentine flag ship. We have accepted a generous offer by a private Argentine shipline to provide transportation free of charge. The crew will be that of the same company, the center explained, and it gave assurances that "crew members will not go onshore on the Malvinas." Another point that was objected to refers to the presence of journalists on the grounds that "the presence of international media representatives will prevent the repetition of incidents." The center alleged that there were "openly hostile declarations" by the islanders and the Malvinas civilian and military authorities and, therefore, "to ensure fair treatment of information it has invited members of the most serious organs of the British press as well as others from neutral countries." Private sources estimated that chartering a ship to make the trip from Argentina to the island, carrying some 500 relatives -- two relatives per Argentine soldier buried on the Malvinas -- would cost approximately $250,000.

Group To Use Soviet Ship

PY090013 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2136 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 8 Apr (DYN) -- Organizers of a visit to the Malvinas Islands by relatives of Argentine soldiers killed there are "seriously" considering the possibility of taking a Soviet ship to make the trip to the archipelago after learning of the British decision to not permit the use of either an Argentine ship or Argentine crewmen. The information was learned this afternoon from sources close to the Center of Volunteers for the Fatherland and was tacitly confirmed by the head of this group, Osvaldo Destefanis.

"We would certainly prefer a Soviet ship to a U.S. ship," Destefanis told DYN but declined to give any further details. It was learned from sectors close to the above organization that negotiations to charter a Soviet merchant ship for this purpose are "at an advanced stage."

CLARIN INTERVIEWS FORMER PRESIDENT GALTIERI

PY071736 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 2 Apr 83 Sect II pp 1-3

[Interview granted by former Argentine President Lt Gen Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri at his home in Belgrano neighborhood to CLARIN correspondent Juan Bautista Yofre on 29 July, 11 August and 18 August 1982 -- capitalized passages denote boldface as published]

[Text] [Question] General, many people -- including myself -- maintain that there are two different Generals Galtieri; the one that existed before 2 April 1982 and another quite different one after that date.

I got to know the first Galtieri when you visited Washington -- Where I was living at that time -- in 1981. This first Galtieri was strongly in favor of an unconditional and unrestricted rapproachement with the United States. Everyone is aware of the Galtieri which existed after 2 April so I don't think I need to mention that. What did that policy mean to you and what made you change so drastically?

[Answer] You are right. I started that policy of rapproachement with the United States in 1980, but it changed as a consequence of the war over the Malvinas because the United States did not maintain A BALANCED AND EQUIDISTANT POSITION between Argentina and Great Britain.

[Question] In view of that relationship which you yourself acknowledge, it seems surprising that you never discussed the Malvinas with the U.S. Government. Didn't they even give you a wink of the eye during your last visit to Washington?

[Answer] I couldn't tell the U.S. Government what I was planning to do with the Malvinas because THEY WOULD HAVE STOPPED ME. I hoped they would maintain an equidistant position. This does not mean that, based on the evaluation made by our "intelligence service," we did not speculate that they could adopt another position, but, as I have pointed out, I never expected them to take the one they did in the end.

[Question] Is there any chance then that a message sent, for example, by Gen Miguel Mallea Gil (who at that time was Argentine military attache to the United States) or Gen Vernon Walters (State Department adviser and frequent visitor to Argentina) could have been misinterpreted?

[Answer] No. There never was any message or anything similar. I removed MALLEA from Corrientes, where he had only been for 1 year, to send him to the United States, TAKING ADVANTAGE OF HIS GOOD CONTACTS AND BACKGROUND IN THAT COUNTRY. The card I favored was the alternative, that of NONINTERVENTION BY THE UNITED STATES. This is why during a talk held with COSTA MENDEZ after the war broke out, I said: "DO YOU REALIZE, MINISTER, THAT MY SCRIPT WAS ALL WRONG. I BROUGHT YOU TO THE CABINET FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND WE ENDED UP DOING SOMETHING QUITE DIFFERENT."

[Question] Couldn't Ambassador to London Ortiz de Rozas have misjudged what the British reaction would be?

[Answer] I met with ORTIZ DE ROZAS on two or three occasions and as far as I can remember he voiced his concern over TWO ISSUES. One was that the British would only be willing TO TALK SERIOUSLY ABOUT SOVEREIGNTY SOMETIME IN THE YEAR 2000. Secondly, when I mentioned that possibility of invading the islands (although I still did not know the date since we held this talk in February when I summoned him to take over the negotiations over the Beagle) he pointed out that: "DURING THE INVASION WE MUST PREVENT THE BRITISH FROM EVEN SPRAINING AN ANKLE. WE MUST MAKE SURE NO ONE DIES." Therefore, we almost ordered that the islands he invaded with UNLOADED ARMS.

[Question] Why did Foreign Minister Costa Mendez -- during his visit to Brazil -- maintain that "Argentina does not belong to the Third World" when in early March you and the other two commanders were already planning on invading the islands? Did you not deem the support of the nonaligned group and that of the United Nations necessary?

[Answer] Such an unexpected British reaction came as a surprise. Once things started to change I agreed that we should accept help from wherever it came. From Libya, for example, AL-QADHDHAFI SENT ME A PRESENT OF FOUR OR FIVE BOEINGS FULL OF MATERIEL. Can you imagine what that was worth? The idea proposed of SENDING A MISSION TO IRAN BUT I HAD NO TIME TO DO IT. I COULDN'T RESORT TO "NORMAL" CHANNELS BECAUSE PEOPLE WOULD HAVE FOUND OUT ABOUT IT.

Back to the Libyans. WE HAD TO RETURN THE FAVOR WITH A GIFT SO WE SENT THEM PLANES FILLED WITH FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES since they do not have them. Later I learned from a person who knows AL-QADHDHAFI that he goes horseback riding every morning. So, I thought it would be nice to send him two HORSES -- although I would have preferred to send him a gold watch -- so I ordered one of my secretaries to choose some nice horses at the army remount and veterinary services. However, this took place just before the fall of Puerto Argentino and the whole thing remained unfinished. THIS IS WHY BIGNONE JUST CALLED, HE WANTED TO LEARN ABOUT THE MATTER.

[Question] Do you believe that the communiques issued by the joint command were too optimistic?

[Answer] Yes, I do. MY WIFE POINTED THIS OUT TO ME. EVEN I WAS TAKEN BY SURPRISE WHEN I WAS INFORMED ABOUT THE FALL OF PUERTO ARGENTINO. I thought we could still PUT UP A FIGHT. I did not think we were going to be able to win, BUT AT LEAST WE COULD OFFER MORE RESISTANCE.

I will tell you something: After San Carlos I thought about REPLACING General Menendez. I did not do so because I DID NOT WANT TO CAUSE ANY PANIC, TO CAUSE A DIVISION AT THE FRONT.

I thought we were still in a condition to put up a fight, to mobilize the entire nation. There were 50,000 soldiers waiting on the other side of the islands, on the continent. The army was intact. The air force had replaced the equipment that had been lost; PERU HAD SENT (sold them, that is) 10 Mirages, another 22 DAGGER MIRAGES WERE ON THEIR WAY FROM ISRAEL. Moreover, the air force had informed me that IT HAD PILOTS AVAILABLE; while the navy was practically INTACT. It had only lost a submarine in the Georgias. This submarine and the BELGRANO, HOWEVER, WERE MUSEUM PIECES.

[Question] What happened then with the submarines? Why weren't they put into action?

[Answer] Like I said, one was lost in the Georgias, another did not leave the navy base at Mar del Plata. They had it submerged at the base so as to let people think it was on its way to the area of conflict. The other two were good submarines, they were the newest ones. ONE OF THEM FOUGHT AGAINST THE BRITISH FLEET but its torpedoes did not explode. The German torpedoes were activated by a WIRE-GUIDED mechanism, but once they were launched, it seems that the wire was cut and they ENDED UP GOING ASTRAY. In view of this, the other submarine RETURNED TO PUERTO BELGRANO TO UNDERGO TESTS TO FIND OUT WHAT WAS WRONG WITH THE SYSTEM. When the problem was about to be solved, THE WAR ENDED.

Surely the navy is investigating this and the BRITISH COMMANDO OPERATION ON BORBON ISLAND, WHERE WE LOST 11 PUCARA PLANES.

[Question] Now would you evaluate the participation of the other two branches of the armed forces?

[Answer] The pilots of the air force carried out HEROIC DEEDS. The air force lacked long-range reconnaissance and bomber planes. We only had eight Canberras. The navy faced a similar problem. It lacked reconnaissance and midair refuelling planes.

[Question] If this was a key factor, why wasn't an additional effort made to stop the British landing?

[Answer] Except for the actions that were carried out against the British fleet, we lacked the FLIGHT CEILING to support our troops. I called an urgent meeting of the military junta on the day of the landing at San Carlos. I asked LAMI DOZO: WHAT ARE YOU WAITING FOR? He told me there were NO RECONNAISSANCE TARGETS. I told him to send out the planes and to start bombing whatever they found out there. But he said that this was not so easy since the kind of armament carried by the planes was established by the objective to be bombarded. This is why LAMI DOZO traveled to the south at the time. But this is not the only question I ask myself. I CANNOT EXPLAIN TO MYSELF WHY WE DIDN'T ACT AGAINST THE ENEMY BEFORE THE FALL OF PUERTO ARGENTINO.

[Question] But this alone was not the reason for the defeat...

[Answer] Of course not, there were many other reasons. There was a shortage of helicopters and many other things. They had mobility and we did not.

[Question] Is it true many soldiers did not have the necessary training to go to war?

[Answer] Using as an excue the strike ordered by UBALDINI AND LORENZO MIGUEL on 30 March, I SUSPENDED THE DISCHARGE OF THE SOLDIERS WHO WERE BORN IN 1962. But I do not know how well trained the soldiers going to the front were. This was the responsibility of the officers under my command.

[Question] What happened after the fall of Puerto Argentino? Did you appoint Nicolaides when you resigned?

[Answer] I did not RESIGN. My resignation as commander and president was requested. When it was learned what had happened in Puerto Argentino, THE DISCONTENT IN THE HIGH COMMANDS became obvious. They said that I acted alone in the war, that I did not listen to anybody, that no one advised me, etc. I asked for a meeting and ordered that every major general convey to me his concerns in a document which was to include considerations of a political-institutional nature.

[Question] It was said, among generals, that no one threw you out, that they did not ask you to resign. Is this true?

[Answer] No one can say that. The ones who headed the movement to get me out were CALVI, RESTON AND VARELA ORTIZ. My decision not to resign was such that I ordered the preparation of a meeting with four journalists of the presidency to whom I said that I was not one of those who abandons ship when it is sinking.

In the face of the events, I had two alternatives, one was to ACCEPT THE REQUEST TO RESIGN AND LEAVE, which I did. The other was to provoke the ousting of the army command with troops and GUNS by calling on the brigadier generals who supported me. I did not do so because I was afraid of unleashing a convulsion. But this is an old story.

[Question] This question relates to matters prior to these events: Why is it on 11 April (the day following the demonstration is Plaza de Mayo) you did not form a cabinet with representatives of the large majorities?

[Answer] THIS IS WHAT I WAS GOING TO DO. This is why I said in my last speech that "ALL THE CHANGES NEEDED SHOULD BE CARRIED OUT." But I did not have time. I could not dismiss the entire cabinet in the midst of the war and CREATE A CRISIS. BUT I WAS INDEED THINKING OF DOING IT.

This is why I said to the union leaders when I met with them at the presidency -- to bid them farewell as they were leaving for Geneva to attend the ILO meeting -- THAT WHEN THEY RETURNED I WAS GOING TO RECEIVE THEM FROM 0900 TO 1300 IN SHORT SLEEVES TO LISTEN TO THEM AND TO CONSIDER, WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF SOCIETY, THEIR ASPIRATIONS. I ALSO TOLD THEM THAT AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE MEETING WE WOULD EAT SOME SANDWICHES. I HAD IN MY HANDS ALL THE BANNERS WHICH THE POLITICIANS WAVED AND I HAD LEFT THEM NOTHING.

[Question] Many people believe that while the fighting was going on in the islands, the economic team continued its negotiations abroad as if nothing was happening.

[Answer] You will recall that on those days I held two or more meetings with the military junta and with the military commands, etc. I could not, I DID NOT HAVE ENOUGH TIME TO TAKE CARE OF OTHER MATTERS. There were times when I did not see several ministers for days.

[Question] This is related to what Jorge Triaca said: Now that the Malvinas have been taken over, the Economy Ministry should also be taken over.

[Answer] I had no time.

[Question] What was Roberto Alemann's role during the war?

[Answer] Roberto Alemann did just about everything during the conflict. I received proposals every day for controlling the economy, "to enforce restrictions on expenditures." I believe that today I would still have control of the economy. ALEMANN DEMONSTRATED PERMANENT LOYALTY. Besides, HE IS AN HONEST PERSON.

[Question] When you are going to say something to the country? Don't you think that people are waiting for you to speak publicly?

[Answer] I have read declarations by MARIO BENJAMIN MENENDEZ. I am going to tell NICOLAIDES that if he does not do anything by next week, I will begin to make declarations. All of this is unbelievable. If San Martin had eneded his campaign AFTER THE DEFEAT AT CANCHA RAYADA, THERE WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN THE CAMPAIGN OF LIBERATION. THE SAME THING HAPPENED WITH THE FALL OF PUERTO ARGENTINO, BUT MENENDEZ RETURNS AND SAYS THAT THE WAR HAS ENDED.

[Question] And what would the North Americans have done if your policy had been implemented?

[Answer] Look, if I had done nothing, I would still be governing at Casa Rosada. I WAS THE APPLE OF THEIR EYES FOR THE NORTH AMERICANS. They gave me preferential attention. But how long would we have to wait to negotiate Malvinas sovereignty, another 149 years?

[Question] Looking at the current situation, don't you think it would have been convenient to accept the last proposal carried by Haig?

[Answer] Could it have been accepted with the people waiting in the streets for a definitive solution? One has to put oneself back in those days to realize this.

[Question] Are you working on something now?

[Answer] I am working on compiling and arranging all the material related to the Malvinas conflict. All types of material are included; SECRET, CLASSIFIED diplomatic, military, recorded conversations with presidents, etc. Some people who were directly involved, among them COSTA MENDEZ and Admiral MOYA (who phoned in regarding his cooperation while we were talking), are cooperating in this work.

[Question] When was the occupation planned?

[Answer] The planning of the operation was ordered inJanuary under utmost secrecy, although the date of its execution was not set precisely. VAQUERO, LOMBARDO AND PLESSL participated in the meeting. In contrast to other "military operation games" (I spoke of the "sandtable maneuvers" and operation planning as a permanent exercise, I told them that "this operation would be executed," and so to take all necessary measures. (Plessl asked me how much time they would have to prepare the operation. I replied that they should set the Malvinas takeover for about July.

[Question] What caused the invasion date to be advanced?
[Answer] The incident at Gritvyken.
[Question] But wasn't that incident set up? Weren't there some military men in the civilian group?
[Answer] No, just one or two Navy men.
[Question] Do you recall when the date for the occupation was set, the "D" day?

[Answer] The date was set A WEEK BEFORE. But the onset of the operation depended on several factors, such as weather conditions, etc. It could have been launched on 1, 2 or 3 April. The operation was carried out as planned, with clockwork precision.

[Question] What did you think of the peace proposals?

[Answer] The peace proposals made during the conflict always had "NEBULOUS" clauses demanding Argentina's withdrawal from the islands and that the "wishes" not the "interests" of the islanders be considered. In all the negotiations we continuously gave in.

[Question] Was the possibility of you and Mrs Thatcher meeting at some time ever considered?

[Answer] On various occasions Presidents BELAUNDE TERRY (Peru) and TURBAY AYALA (Colombia) offered to act as intermediaries between Mrs Thatcher and myself. THE POSSIBILITY OF US MEETING IN MEXICO OR SWITZERLAND WAS ALSO ANALYZED but London always raised things to make this proposal inconvenient. Then approximately 15 days before Puerto Argentino's surrender, Mrs THATCHER decided to put an end to all negotiations.

[Question] What was the relationship within the military junta like? Is it true that Lami Dozo acted as a moderating force?

[Answer] My relationship with the other two commanders was very fluid and everything was approved by consensus.

[Question] What do you have to say about the Sunday TIMES article which states that Anaya ruled out any possibility of withdrawing from the islands on 29 April, that is, shortly before Haig publicly expressed the U.S. support for England?

[Answer] The information is not accurate, but it is obvious that they sensed something. What happened was that during a junta meeting -- and after warning the junta members not to jump for my neck for what I was going to say since they already knew that I was an imaginative and impulsive person -- I proposed submitting a draft declaration to the United Nations which would more or less state that over a period of 60 DAYS ARGENTINA WOULD GRADUALLY AND PROGRESSIVELY WITHDRAW ITS TROOPS TO THE CONTINENT. The proposal also established that a SIMILAR ACTION was expected from the British Government WITH THE WITHDRAWAL OF ITS FLEET AND ITS PROMISE TO START DIPLOMATIC NEGOTIATIONS.

All those attending the meeting (among them COSTA MENDEZ and Admiral SUAREZ DEL CERRO) agreed that this proposal was not feasible due to the DOMESTIC POLITICAL SITUATION since the people were in a state of euphoria, according to all reports we received.

[Question] Why did you choose Menendez?

[Answer] Because of his sound background. I had three or four generals in mind, but his name was approved when I proposed it during the military junta meeting. He was under my command when I was based in Rosario and his performance was very good. But, of course, as the Italians say: "It is one thing to die and another to talk about dying." MENENDEZ let me down and I told him so. My statements in this regard were recorded and I even have a radiogram containing my statements. In the end I had the impression that as days went by MENENDEZ BECAME LESS CAPABLE OF FACING THE SITUATION.

[Question] What, do you think, was Menendez's mistake?

[Answer] He was always certain that the British would launch their attack BY SEA. He only realized that their ATTACK WAS LAUNCHED BY LAND WHEN IT WAS TOO LATE AND ORDERED THE 5TH INFANTRY, WHICH WAS TROUNED, TO CONFRONT THE ENEMY. When I visited the Malvinas in April I had the impression that he never inspected the land. On that occasion I asked to inspect the land, even by overflying it by helicopter, and realized that MENENDEZ was not really aware of what was going on. As I have said before, my final impression on his performance is contained in a radiogram which I sent to him. ACCORDING TO ALL THE REPORTS I RECEIVED, GENERAL JOFRE, WAS THE MOST EFFICIENT COMMANDER ON THE LAND.

[Question] You said that the surrender of Puerto Argentino took you by surprise. Why?

[Answer] What surprised me was GENERAL GARCIA'S PHONE CALL TO INFORM ME ABOUT THE SURRENDER OF PUERTO ARGENTINO. On the morning of Monday the 14th, MENENDEZ informed GARCIA about the surrender in a telephone call. This happened exactly 4 days after the personal talks I had with General DAHER and Colonels CERVO AND CACERES WHOM I SUMMONED FROM THE ISLAND. On that occasion I asked them whether they needed any more materiel, ammunition, men, etc. They said they didn't that the only thing they needed was a change of 10,000 boots and underclothing (long johns) for their soldiers.

[Question] A lot is being said about coups being in the offing. What is your opinion on this matter?

[Answer] There are a lot of rumors, but no hard facts. The problem is that the major generals HAVE BROKEN MILITARY DISCIPLINE with their decision to fire me. This is very dangerous. They have undermined discipline and it now has no basis. But, in my opinion there are a lot of people who have their own concerns. But then of course, in the first place, the wants must be established, the objectives, the standards and the solutions. These are the priorities and they must be achieved before any coup attempt is made. And this is not a very easy thing to do.

[Question] Regarding the crisis that provoked your fall, how did it develop?

[Answer] I had a meeting with the major generals on Monday, the 14th, where no serious problems were brought up. There was only one discussion: When General CALVI brought up the question of NONCONSULTATION, indicating that I had gone ahead on my own. I replied that if that were so and he did not agree, then he knew what he could do. RESTON AND VARELA ORTIZ then proceeded to support him. THE THREE OF THEM then ASKED TO BE RETIRED.

At the end of the meeting the three of them asked to meet with me separately. I received them in order of seniority. RESTON came in first. He came saying: "HOW ABOUT INVITING ME TO A GLASS OF WHISKY." During the course of the conversation, he, as the others would do later on, told me that the discussion was a result of the state of his nerves at the time and that THE MATTER SHOULD BE GIVEN NO IMPORTANCE. I replied that this might be so and that all of us were tired due to the very great effort that was being carried out. I agreed with the three of them that WE WOULD FORGET THE REQUEST TO BE PUT ON THE RETIRED LIST. Moreover, I asked myself: HOW WOULD THEY BE ABLE TO FACE THE OTHER GENERALS TOMORROW?

I have to tell you that on Monday, prior to the above events, I had invited all the major generals to a meeting on Wednesday. During this meeting I asked each of the attending generals to give me a document containing their ideas regarding the general, institutional, international and economic situation by Thursday. IN OTHER WORDS, I GIVE THEM WORK SO THAT THEY COULD KEEP THEIR MINDS OFF OTHER THINGS. Moreover, the matter of fixing things up with Washington as a way of resolving the conflict was brought up. It was RESTON who urged this.

The meeting closed with an agreement that another meeting would be held on Thursday and I then returned to the third floor. I called General VAQUERO on the fifth floor over the intercom from my office and his assistant told me that he was meeting with the generals of the general staff. I then went upstairs to participate in the meeting. In addition to Vaquero, WEHNER, SOTERA, ESPOSITO, PODESTA, TACCHI AND MELI -- Menendez' replacement at Department III -- were also participating in the meeting. The meeting began at 0100 and concluded at 0300. Shortly thereafter, we began to discuss a series of opinions regarding the support of countries or chiefs of state that had, directly or indirectly, helped subversion (Cuba and Libya, for example). During the meeting with the major generals, they had told me that, whether I liked it or not, an "arrangement" had to be made with the United States. NEITHER DID THE HIGH COMMAND LIKE THE FACT THAT I HAD SENT COSTA MENDEZ TO HAVANA.

In order to close the meeting, I said to the brigadier generals at 0330: In order to remain in command I need the explicit support of the force. It is my opinion that there is the need to take a series of very important measures and, therefore, there is the need to count on the unified support of the army. I THEN WENT TO BED.

It is true that I passed by government house to let them know "that I will be in at noon tomorrow." And I then went to Campo de Mayo. Vaquero came in to see me the next morning. He said: "THE GENERALS ASK THAT YOU RETIRE FROM THE ARMY AND THAT YOU RESIGN THE PRESIDENCY." I do not know what happened between the early morning and noon of that day. It is certain that they had been talking with some retired generals.

[Question] No one expressed his loyalty to you at the time?

[Answer] Yes, before this last incident, there was someone who called LUCY (his wife) to express his unyielding loyalty to me. But I had better not give his name.

[Question] Did you choose Nicolaides to rep'ace you?
[Answer] No, but I would like to keep this a secret. I thought of skipping over those promoted in 1976 and going to those promoted in 1977.

[Question] At the time, didn't you think about preventing your removal?

[Answer] I had two alternatives: Either to remove high-ranking officers and get the support of generals in the provinces, or retire so as to not worsen the situation even more. I chose the latter. Perhaps I was wrong in not obtaining the support of those generals in Buenos Aires to continue my administration.

[Question] How did the pope's visit come about?
[Answer] As you know, the pope planned -- even before the invasion -- to visit Great Britain. By coincidence, the papal visit took place when we were in the midst of all-out war. Personally, I was very annoyed that he did not postpone his visit. Around that time, Cardinal Primatesta was called by the Vatican. Primatesta expressed the concern of the Argentine church over the fact that with his visit to Great Britain, the pope seemed to be offering his support to Thatcher's position. It was then there that John Paul II decided to come to Buenos Aires. He could not give the impression that with his trip to London he was not spiritually with Argentina and Latin America.

[Question] What do you believe was the Argentine church's position during the war?

[Answer] The church was spiritually and ideologically in agreement with the government.

[Question] Did the pope discuss the Malvinas issue with you?

[Answer] No, he did not make any reference to the matter. During the short meeting we held at the airport, he only mentioned the Beagle issue since this was the subject he was directly involved in. He asked that we speed up our answer [to the papal proposal]. I said it was a matter of sitting down at a table with the Chileans, AND NOT GETTING UP UNTIL WE REACHED AN AGREEMENT. Obviously, his presence during those important hours (Friday and Saturday prior to the fall of Puerto Argentino) HARMED US.

[Question] Did you hold meetings with U.S. officials other than those held with Haig?

[Answer] Yes, I met with U.S. Ambassador SCHLAUDEMANN and some other persons who were in close contact with the U.S. Department of State.

[Question] Were you a friend of Vernon Walters; did you meet him?
[Answer] I was not precisely his friend but I was on good terms with him.
[Question] Did you know that he was in Argentina just 5 days before your fall?
[Answer] No, I did not know that. At least, he did not request a meeting with me.
[Question] Did you hope to get the support of a member of the UN Security Council through a veto?
[Answer] No, I was not that certain, but we believed that a member of the Security Council would help us. But we could not know for sure since the entire operation was carried out under maximum secrecy.

[Question] Did Costa Mendez send you a memorandum the Sunday before the operation conveying to you that there was no certainty about what the U.S. position would be?

[Answer] I do not remember any memorandum. But I certainly can say that had we had the certainty that the United States was going to take the position it finally did, we would not have invaded. How could we imagine a war (with the position taken by the United States, it pratically declared war on us) with the most powerful arsenal on earth.

[Question] Did you exchange harsh words with Haig?

[Answer] During the last meeting our arguments were heated. I told him several times -- in front of witnesses -- that if they could give us a guarantee in a document signed by REAGAN AND HIMSELF that England would return the sovereignty of the islands within a reasonable term, we would withdraw. He never wanted to sign such a commitment. He only wanted us to comply with Resolution 502.

[Question] What were the Soviets offering at this time?

[Answer] During our conversations, they offered us all kinds of political support. I believe that if the confrontation continued, THEY WOULD HAVE OFFERED "ANOTHER" TYPE OF BROADER SUPPORT.

[Question] Who established lines with the Arab countries? [Lawyer Hector] Villalon, [financier] Jorge Antonio?

[Answer] None of them. I cannot give names.

[Question] Was not Orfila involved in these negotiations?

[Answer] Well, some contacts were made through him.

[Question] In addition to what has been said, did you get any other offers of mediation?

[Answer] I talked about three times with BELAUNDE TERRY, other times with TURBAY AYALA and on another occasion there was a possibility of sending Gen CARLOS CERDA (currently under secretary of the Interior Ministry) abroad.

[Question] What about that?

[Answer] CERDA KNEW A PERSON VERY CLOSE TO KING JUAN CARLOS. It was believed that a mediation could be carried out through Cerda's contact. This is why I sent Cerda for A WEEK TO MADRID. The king even sent a letter to REAGAN. But Spain at that time was about to join NATO or the EEC and could not take a definite stand.

[Question] Do you not think it was a mistake to give an interview to Oriana Fallacci?

[Answer] Yes, I was not at my best. I was very tired, with many sleepless hours. [PRESIDENTIAL PRESS SECRETARY RODOLFO] BALTIERREZ BROUGHT HER IN.

[Question] Did the defeat materially affect the armed forces?

[Answer] The combat power of the armed forces IS INTACT. They are only POLITICALLY DEFEATED. The army is at full strength, the navy did not lose anything except the "Belgrano" and an old submarine and it has been able to replace its materiel with the delivery of eight Super Etendart and the Exocet missiles to be delivered by France. The air force replaced the majority of the airplanes shot down. They are only affected politically and nothing more.

[Question] What happens to you when you go into the streets?

[Answer] Truthfully, I seldom go out. No one has recriminated me for anything on the street. People greet me or ignore me but no one has said anything violent.

ARMY COMMANDER MAY PUNISH GALTIERI FOR REMARKS

PY080034 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 7 Apr 83 p 1

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- Responsible government sources said yesterday that the commander in chief of the army General Cristino Nicolaides was studying the possible application of "severe sanctions" against former President General Leopoldo Galtieri.

Nicolaides objects to certain public statements made recently by Galtieri concerning the behavior of some officers during the Malvinas conflict. The same sources say that Nicolaides might order that Galtieri be brought up before a military court.

Some time back Galtieri agreed to an interview which was only published by the mass circulation daily CLARIN last Saturday. In the interview the former president severely criticized the conduct of General Mario Menendez, military governor of the islands during the war with Britain last year. He claimed Menendez "sank five centimeters" each day during the fighting and that he did not take any fundamental decisions during the course of the conflict which ended with the surrender of the Argentine forces.

GALTIERI ASKED TO RATIFY OR RECTIFY REMARKS

PY080134 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 7 Apr 83 p 2

[Excerpt] Reliable sources have reported that Brig Gen, ret, Mario Benjamin Menendez, former governor of the Malvinas Islands, yesterday submitted a formal request to Army Commander in Chief Gen Cristino Nicolaides, asking him to compel Lt Gen, ret, Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri to either ratify or rectify the remarks he made during an interview which CLARIN published on 2 April.

Menendez explained in his note to Nicolaides that he reserved for himself the right to ask for Galtieri to be court-martialed if the latter ratified his remarks.

## PRESIDENT FIGUEIREDO COMMENTS ON DEMOCRACY

PY100042 [Editorial Report] Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese at 2300 GMT on 9 April begins to carry a 3-minute speech to the nation by President Joao Baptista Figueiredo. Reception is poor. The president begins by saying that the democratization process in the past few days has been shaken by an explosion of street violence and rioting. He reminds the nation that the government is committed to this process which, he says, does provide for peaceful means to defend interests, aspirations and rights; adding that the recent acts of vandalism are against the very process which must be perserved. President Figueiredo then points out that everyone is aware of the economic crisis the world is confronting and the fact that the current imbalances demand unprecedented sacrifices -- noting that Brazil has gone from prosperity into recession, from abundance into restrictions and anxiety. He states that to cope with the situation, his government has mobilized all possible resources, recalling that the magnitude of the difficulties must not be a reason for despair. Figueiredo affirms: "I am sure that acting orderly, in unity and cooperatively, all Brazilians together can help to win the struggle against the present difficulties."

President Figueiredo stresses that one of the duties of his position is promoting collective well-being and that to fulfill it, he has been making "the necessary corrections and adjustments to the directives he had issued when he became president."

President Figueiredo then says that he is willing to listen to suggestions and demands which are properly presented, "but I will not tolerate acts of violence, disturbances or public disorder."

In closing, Figueiredo asserts that "democracy is dialogue in which the reasonableness of arguments must prevail, not arguments based on force or truculence. The democratic opening now in progress constitutes a gradual and peaceful reform of society, not a permission to subvert order and institutions."

## OFFICIALS COMMENT ON SAO PAULO DISORDERS

### Organized Group Believed Responsible

PY071514 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Once again, violence and looting attempts were registered in downtown Sao Paulo, where most stores remained closed. Members of the military police and cavalry shock troops pursued the demonstrators, arresting many of them. The security forces had to resort to truncheons and tear gas. Calm only returned at dusk.

Manuel Pedro Pimentel, head of the public security forces, stated yesterday that the events which took place in Sao Paulo during the past 3 days were orchestrated by an organized group and that elements of a socialist leaning as well as people linked to previous administrations who took part in the melee in [name indistinct] appear in some of the photographs of the demonstration.

Pimentel pointed out that the situation had improved yesterday. Demonstrations were estimated to have begun at 1400. He explained that the demonstrators launched a psychological war against the security forces by refraining from any activities during the morning.

He said he believed the demonstrations were promoted by an organized group. He also pointed out cases of looting are not isolated. He pointed out, however, that the police still have no information on which group is orchestrating and leading the demonstrations. Several persons have been arrested and will continue under arrest since the federal police are going through their files to determine whether any of them belong to any specific organizations.

Yesterday the federal police placed their films at the disposal of the civilian police, who are carrying out an investigation to identify those responsible for the demonstrations staged during the past 3 days in Sao Paulo and which resulted in damaged stores, some 1,000 arrests, 120 persons wounded by bullets, stones, truncheons and tear gas cannisters, and the death of a real estate broker.

PCdoB Leader Rebuts Charges

PY0720003 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1600 GMT 7 Apr 83

[By correspondent (Bahia Filho]

[Text] Former deputy Joao Amazonas, secretary general of the Communist Party of Brazil [PC do B], during a press conference at the legislative assembly today pointed out that the PC do B is not responsible for the street riots and cases of looting that have occured in Sao Paulo recently.

The leader of the PC do B pointed out that these are not methods used by communists and held the rightist sectors responsible for the actions aimed at destabilizing the Sao Paulo state administration, which is now held by the opposition, to bring about federal intervention in the state.

According to the PC do B leader, these rightist groups are supported by paramilitary groups. He made a point in stating that the PC do B voted for Franco Montoro, without having received any privledges in exchange, because it was aware of the democratic principles that motivated the leader of the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party during his electoral campaign.

Amazonas also criticized the current federal government for its recessionary policy, which is the cause of the peoples' discontent, and for preventing the immediate legalization of the Pc do B so that it may end its clandestine activities.

Military Supports Figueiredo

PY0800054 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] Brasilia -- Military officers who met here to discuss the Sao Paulo riots unanimously stated that the economic crisis cannot justify either resorting to violence or showing contempt for or questioning the authority of a legally established government whic in Sao Paulo is led by Governor Franco Montoro.

Navy Minister Maximiano da Fonseca cited as an example the case of other countries where, despite a similar economic crisis, public order has not been disrupted as in Sao Paulo. The military officers believe that the Sao Paulo incidents have in no way affected President Figueiredo's political plans.

Air Minister Delio Jardim de Mattos has stated that there is complete agreement among the military and that this unity will further strengthen President Figueiredo's political plans.

Justice Minister's Comments

PY080350 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Excerpt] Justice Minister Ibrahim Abi-Ackel reiterated that, based on information at hand, the federal government has not found ideological motivations behind the disturbances that took place in Sao Paulo, despite the fact that persons linked to clandestine political movements were spotted among the demonstrators. Abi-Ackel added that, therefore, the federal government found no reason to intervene in Sao Paulo.

Planning Minister's Views

PY071603 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Excerpt] In an interview granted today to Radio Guaiba of Porto Alegre, Planning Minister Delfim Netto discussed the status of unemployment in the country and stressed that the worst part is over and the level of employment is growing. [Begin Netto recording] I believe that it was in 1981 that the unemployment problem really got to be serious, and that the government has mitigated the problem. The worst of the crisis was in 1981 when the balance of payment had to undergo some very severe adjustments and the level of employment (?declined). Nowadays the information supplied by the IBGE [Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics] shows that unemployment has been declining steadily. In 1982 the Brazilian economy grew; it grew only a little, but it did grow. This means that employment grew as well. [end recording]

Governor Announces Job Measures

PY080334 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Excerpts] In Rio de Janeiro, Governor Leonel Brizola announced the first emergency measures designed to fight unemployment; the first one is to expedite disbursement by the National Housing Bank of 18 billion cruzeiros for the construction of 30,000 new houses for low income sectors. The implementation of this project will indirectly or directly create 150,000 jobs. Another measure announced by Brizola is immediate tax exemptions for those projects which could create jobs and which would require few machines and equipment.

Tonight Brizola announced that all state security personnel were put on alert to safeguard public liberties. For Brizola, the disturbances that took place first in Sao Paulo and now in Rio were organized nationwide and originated in the same source that was responsible for the Riocentro bombing, the planted at the Brazilian Bar Association headquarters and the Pro-Consult incident.

Brizola stated that there is a plot to undermine and to destabilize the new governors, including those of the Social Democratic Party. In his opinion, this plot seeks to affect the new democratic order and President Figueiredo himself.

DAILY URGES FIRMNESS IN FACE OF U.S. 'PRESSURE'

PA091550 Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 6 Apr 83 p 2

[By Fernando Medrano]

[Text] It is highly probable that the mission of Shultz, Enders and Regan -- during the visit they will soon make to Mexico -- will be to threaten President de la Madrid's administration so that it changes its policy in Central America. Their trip has been preceded by overt unfriendly acts that can be considered warnings. The most recent was the withdrawal of 56 Mexican export products from the preferential tariff system, which will mean a 30-percent cut in Mexico's exports, according to exporters who were interviewed by Angelica Quezada.

Grave pressures also loom over our oil, which seems to be the factor that will guarantee our economic stability in the near future. One of these pressures is the probability of a $5 tax for every imported barrel, which would represent a $2.5-billion loss per year for Mexico, according to the estimates by Pemex Director Mario Ramon Beteta.

To this, we must add the so-called analyses revealed by spokesmen of Reagan's administration, according to which Mexico will be contaminated by the political and military events in Central America. We must likewise add the scoldings of Mrs Kirkpatrick, the anti-Mexican campaigns by the U.S. news media, and the increasingly brutal persecution of Mexican workers without papers -- that is, without quoting the most obvious aggressions.

However, the Mexican Government cannot give in. The statements by President Miguel de la Madrid and Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda concerning Mexican policy for Central America are so clear, overwhelming and firm that they leave no room for argument.

There are solid reasons behind the firmness of the Mexican position in this concern. One of them is the traditional line that has defined our foreign policy since Juarez's time, then with Cardenas, and which the last administrations have carried out as far as the circumstances have demanded it.

Another reason, of a geopolitical nature, is that whatever takes place in Central America and the Caribbean will directly affect Mexico's national security. Therefore, our country would be acting wrongly if it advocated -- with all its moral and political authority -- foreign intervention in countries where the people are struggling for their freedom and elemental rights.

There are also internal political reasons that explain the clarity with which the Mexican Government has defined its position toward Central America and the Caribbean, and the irreversible nature of this position: Solidarity with peoples in the area, under present circumstances, is an act of government directly linked to the national, revolutionary and anti-imperialist origins that support and give legitimacy to our political system.

This reason is crucial, because it represents one of the main counterweights to another kind of government measure, particularly in the financial sector, which in the name of "realism", and in anticipation of an efficiency that has been belied in Chile, has reduced even more the living conditions and expectations of the most numerous sectors in our society, and has made explicit an estrangement from the national concept created by the revolution of 1910-17.

We are not dealing with a historical analysis, but with a real political problem: The government is convinced of the advantage of economic and financial solutions which are by nature unpopular. In an attempt to carry out these solutions in an atmosphere of basic social harmony, the government has resorted to three tactics: A program to generate temporary jobs to solve the most critical social problems; a noticeable effort to democratize the debate over fundamental subjects; and a foreign policy that is impeccable and deeply rooted in the best of our traditions.

There are therefore, all kinds of reasons -- historical, ideological, moral, geopolitical, pragmatic and even adherence to internal policies -- to expect that despite U.S. pressure, Mexican policy toward Central America will continue with all firmness.

It would be advisable for all the great political and workers' organizations -- both from the PRI and independent -- to add another reason: The staging of demonstrations in support of Mexican policy toward Central America and the Caribbean, to take place during the visit of Shultz, Enders and Regan to Mexican territory.

UNION LEADER PROTESTS U.S. DEPORTATIONS

PA0915[illegible] Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 6 Apr 83 p 4

[Text] Francisco Hernandez Juarez, secretary general of the Telephone Workers Union of the Mexican Republic, STRM, who is also a member of the Labor Congress, CT, Commission for Migrant Workers Affairs, said that a meeting of the labor movement is urgently needed to discuss the massive deportation of Mexicans without identity papers by the U.S. Government. He viewed the increase in the number of deportations as pressure on the Mexican Government. This is the right time to form an broad front for the support of migrant workers, and also for labor unions to hold demonstrations on Mexico's northern border to protest these deportations, he said.

Hernandez Juarez said that the CT should send a telegram of protest to the U.S. Embassy in Mexico, and at the same time, ask the Mexican Government to order its consultates in the United States to defend our fellow countrymen who have gone to that country looking for jobs. The union leader stated that the increase in the number of deportations of Mexicans without identity documents is aimed at pressuring Mexico into changing its policy regarding Central America. In the case of Nicaragua, the U.S. Government wants Mexico to stop sending oil to that country; as for El Salvador, it wants Mexico to withdraw its recognition of the Salvadoran guerrillas as a political force.

OFFICIAL ASKS U.S. FOR JUST TRADE RELATIONS

FL082050 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1815 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 8 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- After asking the United States for fair treatment in its trade relations with Mexico, the Mexican Foreign Trade Insititute (IMCE) stated that the United States should reduce its protectionism and reconsider the economic situation of less developed nations.

IMCE Director General Manuel Armendariz Etchegaray said that during a time of recession, such as the one we are experiencing, when there is strife over participation in the international market, it will be necessary to compete with an ever greater intensity.

He maintained that there is great pressure from the U.S. business sector, which believes that many countries, including Mexico, should not receive preferential treatment, because this would lead to a disadvantage for the domestic producer, in comparison with the foreign producer.

Regarding the Mexican-U.S. trade balance, Etchegarary explained that in 1982, Mexican exports totaled $10.20 billion, 75 percent of which was for petroleum, while our imports totaled $8.85 billion, giving Mexico a favorable balance of $1.35 billion.

LABOR TO ASK FOR WAGE HIKE, RENT FREEZE

FL082300 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2100 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Text] Mexico City, 8 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- The Confederation of Mexican Workers (CTM) today agreed to ask for an emergency wage increase in proportion to the rise in prices of basic goods and called on the federal government to expedite a decree for a rent freeze.

The country's top labor organization which represents 4 million workers agreed to ask the Labor Secretariat to convene an extraordinary meeting of the National Commission on Minimum Wages to obtain a wage increase of over 12.5 percent before 1 July.

At a meeting today with the CTM National Executive Committee, CTM leader Fidel Velazquez explained that it is the responsibility of the state to implement a price increase policy, with the condition that wages be tied to prices and move at the same pace.

Velazquez asked the Federal Government to issue a decree prohibiting raising in housing rentals on order to make a subsequent socioeconomic study with the objective of fixing a percentage according to the renter's ability to pay.

He also pointed out the need to push forward the construction of housing, since the lack of housing is high, and the worker is presently using 57 percent of his income toward rent payments.

He indicated that the Federal Government should demand that private enterprise fulfill the promise made to the labor movement and to the government itself last December, that it would provide a basic price package 25 percent below those prevailing in the market.

The labor leader announced that these proposals will be presented to President Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado next Monday. The president will also be informed about the proposals to be considered by the Labor Congress (the umbrella organization, which groups 34 labor organizations and represents 8 million workers). The proposals should be resolved before 1 May.

COSTA RICA'S MONGE COMMENTS ON CURRENT ISSUES

PA082344 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1715 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Text] Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge has said that Costa Rica cannot deny protection to Nicaraguans who disagree with the Sandinist regime and ask for political asylum. Monge arrived in Panama yesterday afternoon and was met at the Omar Torrijos Herrera Airport by his counterpart Ricardo de la Espriella, Vice President Jorge Illueca and Col Manuel Antonio Noriega. After receiving military honors, the Costa Rican president went to the Marriot Hotel, where he is staying.

In the evening, the Panamanian president hosted a dinner honoring the Costa Rican head of state. This morning, Monge talked with members of the National Guard headed by Colonel Noriega, Diaz Herrera and Justines, with whom he discussed the critical situation in Central America.

Noriega, chief of the General Staff of the National Guard, presented the visiting president with gifts from Col Ruben Dario Paredes, commander in chief of the National Guard, and himself.

Monge spoke to the press immediately after his talks with the members of the National Guard General Staff: [Begin recording] [Question] Mr President, how do you view your meeting with the National Guard General Staff?

[Answer] It was a pleasure to visit the General Staff of Panama's National Guard. Our country is very grateful to the National Guard for the assistance it is giving us in raising the level of training of our public force. The way things are, Costa Rica could not go on having an improvised, untrained public force. Panama is giving us the assistance we needed in this field. [end recording]

Regarding the military assistance Panama may give his country, the Costa Rican president said: [Begin recording in progress] [Monge] ...some courses in Costa Rica and we have not discussed any further assistance. However, we have already received substantial assistance, for which I wanted to express our gratitude during my visit to Panama.

[Question] Mr President, the Nicaraguan Government has constantly accused Costa Rica of supporting, as they say, the constant Somozist attacks on the current Sandinist regime from Costa Rica and from Honduras. What is your view of the Sandinist Government's charges?

[Answer] Well, I cannot answer for Honduras. Regarding previous accusations caused by the presence of Nicaraguan dissidents in our territory, we have made the required clarifications. We have said that these dissidents are protected by Costa Rica's strong tradition of asylum; that we cannot persecute them or deny them asylum because of their ideas; and that we can indeed guarantee to Nicaragua that the right to asylum, as we conceive it, does not include the right to organize military or guerrilla operations against Nicaragua. I think that in the last few weeks Nicaragua has become convinced that Costa Rica's position on this issue is sincere. Nicaragua has raised no further charges that Costa Rica is propitiating of abetting warlike actions against Nicaragua. [end recording]

Regarding Eden Pastora's status in Costa Rica, the president said: [Begin recording] [Monge] Eden Pastora returned as a resident because he is married to a Costa Rican women and has Costa Rican children. His departure from the country was announced a few days ago and, as far as we know, he actually left Costa Rica.

He knows, because we have told him personally and through other government officials, that the political asylum he enjoys allows him to express his ideas and his disagreement with the Nicaraguan Government, but that he enjoys neither protection nor support to organize military or armed groups against Nicaragua.

[Question] There is talk of a minisummit of Colombia, Costa Rica and Panama. What philosophy will prevail at this meeting between these three heads of state, including you?

[Answer] I still have not had an opportunity to discuss this meeting with President de la Espriella but I do anticipate feeling great pleasure at meeting with President Belisario Betancur. I am sure that the three of us agree on our hopes or wishes to make some positive contribution to the search for peace and tranquillity for the Central American peoples. [end recording]

Following his meeting with the National Guard General Staff, the Costa Rican president visited General Torrijos' tomb, where he placed a floral wreath. Surrounded by a crowd of international reporters, Monge said that Torrijos was a great ally and friend of the Costa Rican people and Government.

SOCIALISTS REJECT TIMETABLE OF REFERENDUM

PA080508 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 5 Apr 83 pp 2, 7

["Our Reader's Opinion" column: open letter to the president of the republic from the Executive Committee of the Workers Socialist Party, dated 3 April 1983 in Panama City; capitals denote uppercase as published]

[Text] Ricardo de la Espriella, president of the republic: The purpose of this letter is to express an opinion about the constitutional amendments referendum, now that the commission that was elected "by recommendation" of the National Guard through its commander on 30 July 1982 has ended its work of "revising" the undemocratic constitution that was imposed by the current regime in 1972.

The basic argument used by the parties of the so-called "democratic opposition" to justify these "amendments" is that they deal a harsh blow to the government: We Socialists (and the Panamanian people who truly oppose the current regime of hunger and unemployment) do not accept this opinion, since the REFERENDUM is scheduled for 24 April, which leaves a mere 18 days for the "debate." THIS FACT ALONE IS CHARACTERISTIC OF THE TYPICAL, BASIC IMPOSITIONS THAT THIS REGIME HAS PRACTICED SINCE 1968.

The mark is still fresh of the pro-imperialist Torrijos-Carter treaties (the basis, today for the dominant sectors of the United States to use our territory to commit aggressions against brother peoples), which were imposed after an unequal and undemocratic "debate" of only 39 days. As we can see, that was twice the time given us today as an imposed deadline to discuss and decide on something that should and will "define" the country's future.

The imposition is revealed by the fact that the commission (which was not even elected by the Panamanian people) has carried out its discussions without the knowledge of the Panamanian people, since consultations have been SECRET and there have been no public discussions at any time. This confirms what we said at the time of the imposition of the commission; namely, that the only democratic way in which the masses will be able to participate and thus rid themselves of this regime is through a FREE, DEMOCRATIC CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY WITH SOVEREIGN POWER.

Independently of our belief that the purpose of those constitutional amendments is to preserve the current regime, we feel that the Panamanian people have the right to adequate discussion of the constitutional precepts that will govern the country. Hence we DEMAND THAT THE DEBATE BE FOR NO LESS THAN 6 MONTHS AND THAT THERE BE EQUAL ACCESS TO THE MEDIA (the press, radio and television), with free spaces.

We are convinced that the time given is part of a maneuver by the regime and the false opposition to impose on us the constitutional amendments that the regime needs to adapt to the new situation of crisis in Central America and the world; and that after we have been "intoxicated" with greatly curtailed aspects of democracy, true examples of which are earned for by the popular sectors, they will continue to impose on us the usual hunger, misery and repression.

That is why we tell the Panamanian people that we should begin the struggle for more democratic conditions in order to debate and wage a struggle against those amendments by and for the regime.

We hope it has been made clear that for the referendum on the constitutional amendments to be held after such a short period of debate is one more form of imposition by the regime.

This is all for the moment. [Signed] Executive Committee of the Workers Socialist Party.

'AUTHENTICS' CALL FOR REFERENDUM DELAY

PA081335 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 7 Apr 83 pp 1, 19

[Declaration of the Authentic Panamenist Party released in Panama City on 5 April 1983; capitals denote uppercase as published]

[Text] The Authentic Panamenist Party has studied the final results of the debates of the 1972 Constitution Amendments Commission, made up of 16 respectable citizens representative of the national sectors. The amendments are good, but the opinions of 16 people are not enough to decide the fate of nearly 2 million Panamanians. This makes it necessary that the proposed amendments be extensively and fully studied by all Panamanians without exception. The importance of the nation's Constitution demands more time than that granted, which expires on Sunday, 24 April, the date fixed to hold the referendum. Such a short time is not enough to analyze with proper care the needs of a people in the full process of development, who demand measures that go beyond judicial and administrative matters.

The serious crisis affecting the country requires full popular cooperation to ensure the nation's stability. That is not possible without the participation of every Panamanian. For this reason, the Authentic Panamenist Party deems it imperative to call on the awareness of all the active forces of the country so that in a TOWN COUNCIL MEETING open to all representatives of a true ABSOLUTE UNION of all Panamanians, they may without pressure of outside demands carry out a full debate and profound analysis of the proposed amendments,

[Dated] Panama City, 5 Apr 1983 NATIONAL DIRECTORATE OF THE AUTHENTIC PANAMENIST PARTY [Signed] Dr Arnulfo Arias M., president; Jorge P. Adames; Maria Santodomingo de Miranda; Hildebrando A. Nicosia Perez; Guillermo Endara G.; Jose Salvador Munoz; Francisco Artola.

## COSTA RICA

### EDEN PASTORA REPORTEDLY STILL IN COUNTRY

PA081545 San Jose Radio **Reloj** in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Text] Eden Pastora is in the country. An executive branch official has said that it is totally false that Eden Pastora has left the country. Registration offices at airports and the borders have not recorded the departure of Pastora Gomez. Therefore, it is stated, he is in Costa Rica.

When the government said he had left for Mexico, government officials denied this report, and now official sources indicate that there is no record of Pastora's departure.

### DEPUTY SAYS GOVERNMENT HARBORING ANTI-SANDINISTS

PA081605 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Text] The government has been accused of harboring the anti-Sandinists. Communist Deputy Arnoldo Ferreto Segura has accused the government of being an accomplice of those who use Costa Rican territory to prepare aggressions against neighboring countries. He added that many senior officials are not only refusing to give information to the press but are harboring the anti-Sandinists.

Legislator Ferreto has charged that on 12 March Eden Pastora went to a training camp in Los Chiles, where two helicopters supplied him with weapons to attack Nicaragua. One of the helicopters was seized by the authorities.

Meanwhile, nothing was said about the seizure of the helicopter during the meeting of the security and interior ministers with President Luis Alberto Monge. The participants discussed the security that the two ministries should give to the country's northern region in view of the president's concern that there might be a lack of coordination between the Civil Guard and the Rural Guard, Public Security Minister Angel Edmundo Solano said. He added that one has to act with much prudence regarding everything that deals with security information so as not to endanger the success of some operations due to haste.

### VOLIO POSTPONES SALVADOR VISIT; 'HEALTH' CITED

PA081520 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Text] San Salvador -- Due to health reasons, Costa Rican Foreign Minister Fernando Volio Jimenez has postponed for a few days the visit he was scheduled to make to El Salvador today, Oscar Castro Vega, Costa Rican ambassador to El Salvador, announced.

Volio was going to meet with Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez to analyze preparations for a Central American foreign ministers' meeting still to be scheduled. That meeting will probably be held in Santo Domingo. The Costa Rican foreign minister was also going to be awarded the National Order of Jose Matias Delgado at the level of the Grand Silver Cross, in recognition of the support he has given to the Salvadoran cause in international forums, official sources said.

## EL SALVADOR

### GOVERNMENT PROTESTS DETENTION OF 150 IN NICARAGUA

PA091915 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1705 GMT 9 Apr 83

[Text] San Salvador, 9 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- The Salvadoran Government yesterday presented a strong protest to the Nicaraguan Government over the detention of Salvadoran citizens in Nicaragua since Thursday. According to local newspapers, Nicaraguan immigration authorities do not allow Salvadorans to leave. They are confiscating their passports in their efforts to find possible suspects in the murder of Melida Anaya Montes, deputy commander of the Farabundo Marti People's Liberation forces guerrilla group. According to the Salvadoran Foreign Ministry, these restrictions "endanger the peaceful coexistence between our peoples and violate the basic principles of civilized behavior among governments."

The protest note says that the measure affects mostly small businessmen who trade with Nicaragua or who are in transit to Costa Rica and that "it is merely another act hostile to a group of people because of their nationality." Joaquin Meza Martelli, Salvador charge d'affaires in Managua, also presented a formal protest and asked for immediate repeal of the order, which is "contrary to all principles of good will."

Melida Anaya, better known as "Commander Ana Maria," was murdered Wednesday in Managua. She was stabbed 82 times. Nicaraguan authorities said that a "highly specialized commando group" perpetrated the murder.

According to the local morning newspaper EL DIARIO DE HOY, about 150 Salvadorans are being detained at "El Espino" on the Honduran-Nicaraguan border.

### FMLN ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON MURDER OF COMMANDER

PA071601 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Communique issued by the FMLN Unified Revolutionary Directorate; dated El Salvador, 6 April 1983 -- read by unidentified speaker]

[Text] With deep sorrow the FMLN Unified Revolutionary Directorate [DRU] reports to the people of El Salvador and the world the treacherous assassination of our dear companera, Melida Anaya Montes. Known as Commander Ana Maria, she was second in charge of the central command of the Peoples Liberation Forces, FPL, and a distinguished member of this DRU. The assassination occurred in Managua, Nicaragua, in the early morning hours of 6 April.

The revolutionary background of Companera Melida Anaya Montes begins with her efforts to establish the 21 June National Association of Salvadoran Teachers, Andes 21 de Junio, in order to give the teachers an organization that would protect their interests and free them from the control of the tyranny. She was always beside the people, fulfilling the historical task of her people at all times just as she was doing now giving her valuable contribution to the development of the unity of the Salvadoran revolutionary forces and to drawing up of the concept of the revolutionary popular war in both its military and political complexity. This treacherous crime committed by the sinister bands of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, CIA, shows in a tangible way the desperation of imperialism which is attacking our peoples.

The treacherous crime demonstrates imperialism's willingness to use the most abominable procedures and resources in its determination to prevent the sure revolutionary victory of the Salvadoran people who are taking firm steps to defeat the puppet army that defends the infamous oligarchic-imperialism tyranny which has been bleeding them for more than 50 years.

The fact that Commander Ana Maria was assassinated in Nicaraguan territory, which she was passing through to carry out international tasks that the FMLN had given her, also shows that the U.S. Government spares no resources or means to carry out its aggressive macabre plans that violate the most elemental rights of the peoples of Sandino and Farabundo. The assassination also shows that imperialism has individuals trained in crime and infamy through whom it provides technical advice to the forces of fascism and counterrevolution.

On announcing this painful news, the FMLN's DRU calls on all militants, combatants, chiefs and leaders of all its member organizations to pay the most creative homage to Commander Ana Maria, to pick up the banner of revolution that she carried and to intensify the unyielding struggle until the final victory.

We tell the Salvadoran people that this treacherous crime, along with the crimes against the tens of thousands of compatriots who are the victims of the genocide of the dictatorial regime and Yankee imperialism, reaffirms our conviction about the justice of our struggle and increases our revolutionary courage in the face of the aggressors who by blood and fire want to maintain their unjust and exploitative system.

We call on the peoples of the world, their progressive organizations and the honorable men and women of all countries to denounce and condemn this new crime. We also call on them to increase their solidarity with the Salvadoran people's liberation struggle and against the U.S. Government's aggressive policy and the regionalization of the war in Central America and for the defense of the self-determination of the people of Nicaragua and other Central American and for peace.

Companera Ana Maria: Your blood will not have been shed in vain. We swear before your memory and your sincerity, your responsibility and honesty, that we will carry this struggle to victory. We swear to conclude the task of leading our united people, to further strengthen revolutionary unity, tobuild the party of the revolution and to take happiness, peace and well-being to the Salvadoran people for whom you generously gave your life. [Issued] El Salvador, 6 April 1983. United to fight until the final victory. Revolution or death, we will win. [Signed] FMLN DRU.

## GUATEMALA

### INTERIOR MINISTER ON 'DEMOCRATIC' OPENING

PA081835 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala 0400 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] According to Interior Minister Ricardo Mendez Ruiz, the Guatemalan Government provides full guarantees so that representatives of all political ideologies, including communists, can participate in the process to restore constitutional order.

Mendez Ruiz emphasized the government's neutrality with respect to the various political parties, not only those that existed in March 1982, but also the new ones that will emerge as a result of the democratic opening announced last month.

The interview was held this morning, when Colonel Mendez Ruiz was meeting in his office with leaders of the National Unity Front, FUN. [Begin relay] In the presence of FUN leaders, Mendez Ruiz mentioned his role so far as the person in charge of relations between the government and political entities until the supreme electoral court is formed.

[Begin recording] [Question -- in progress]... was the second party, and apparently has already (?registered) as a party organizing committee?
[Answer] No, FUN was the first party.
[Question] When did this occur?
[Answer] On 25 March, and on Monday during Holy Week, the Christian Democratic Party, PDC, turned in its documents.

[Question] Have the committees received authorization?

[Answer] It is not a matter of authorizing the committees. What these committees are doing is trying to meet the requirements, in order to be able to function as legal institutions.

[Question] Are parties given the facilities to complete the necessary formalities?

[Answer] Absolutely. This is my first opportunity to talk with FUN leaders, but I have already told them that whenever they feel they must talk to me, the doors will be open, as we are very interested in having a process without any problems. I was also telling them that there is one advantage in the fact that the government has no political party; that is, there is no official party. This is an advantage for us, as we can talk with all the political parties or political committees without any preference or discrimination.

[Question] However, it has been mentioned that the government has shown preference for some political party -- this regarding your statement that the government has no official political party.

[Answer] Look, I am not aware of the government being accused of having preference for any political party. No, I am not aware of this, and I categorically say that this is false. I have talked with members of the PDC, FUN, the Revolutionary Party, which is now being organized. I also hope to meet very soom with members of the Front for Radical Unity and of the Nationalist Renovating Party. In other words, we are open and very interested in having a quick process, with no obstacles.

[Question] [Words indistinct] continue without having the support of one or several political parties?

[Answer] This is a test, and the government has already stayed in power for 1 year. I think so.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Look, I think perhaps your question was not presented in the right form... can the government remain in power without the support of a political party? I would say that it wants to have the support of all political parties.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Look, I have cordial relations with all political parties, because fortunately, as I said, we have no official party, and there is no tendency to support any particular party. Therefore, I can talk with all parties in the same way. I also hope that all parties will support the government in the process we are trying to pursue in order to achieve constitutionality.

[Question] Is the government trying to reinforce its present structure by obtaining political support from the various political parties?

[Answer] Look, the main objective at this time is to create a constituent assembly and make all political parties aware of the need for a good document, of drafting a good constitution that can last and can guarantee the institutionalization of the state.

[Question] However, Colonel, after the political opening announced by the government on 16 March, slight problems emerged as a result of a manifesto issued by the National Liberation Movement, MLN. Do you think that this problem has been solved by now?

[Answer] Yes, and I hope that the MLN leaders will show good judgement, and that they understand that we are not ruling for a political party. [end recording] [end relay]

LEFTIST GROUPS ENCOURAGED TO LEGALIZE STATUS

PA082324 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] The government has announced that the communist groups that have been legally registered in Guatemala for the past 29 years will be allowed, as specified in the new laws, to participate in politics and elections. The Guatemalan Labor Party, a member of the extreme left guerrilla coalition that also includes the Poor Peoples Guerrilla Army, the Rebel Armed Forces and the Armed Peoples Revolutionary Organization could now become legal if they put down their weapons. This was deduced from the statement Interior Minister Col Ricardo Mendez Ruiz made today.

[Begin recording] [Mendez Ruiz] I want to have the same kind of relations with all political sectors. That is, with the former traditional parties that now are forming political committees, with the future political committees that will try to form parties as well as with all the political tendencies in the country.

[Question] Will they have full guarantees to exercise their rights?

[Answer] Absolutely.

[Question] Colonel, have the parties that in the past were left outside made contact with you -- Parties such as the communist and other socialist parties, especially the Socialist Party which has already said that they will participate in the elections?

[Answer] The Communist Party has yet to speak up in regards to registering as a committee. I understand that the Social Democrats are working toward this and at the right moment I will try to approach them to offer them every facility.

[Question] Do the communist have all the facilities, especially the necessary guarantees to contact you to legally establish a party?

[Answer] All the guarantees. We would be very interested in having the Communist Party stop its clandestine activity, put down its weapons and become a political party that will try to reach power through a vote. [end recording]

NEW MILITARY BASES TO BE BUILT IN VARIOUS AREAS

PA090226 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 7 Apr 83 p 2

[Text] The Armed Forces Public Relations Office announced yesterday that every department in the country will have its own military base in order to decentralize the responsibility that the existing bases previously had over other jurisdictions. The office added that some departments will have three or four bases depending on their size, the security needs of the residents and the need to defend the national territory in a particular area.

One such department will undoubtedly be El Peten. Due to its extension and its border areas El Peten will need several armed contingents to fight the common criminals and protect the nation's security. Therefore, the Poptun base will not be the only one in the area. There will be three more bases and all army activities will be divided among them.

The Guatemalan Army has the means to maintain these new military bases with equipment as well as personnel. Many future officers are registering at the military centers on a daily basis. There is a very special kind of cooperation among the soldiers that has allowed this reorganization.

## HONDURAS

FOUR CLANDESTINE GROUPS ANNOUNCE UNITY

PA081905 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Text] Tegucigalpa, AIP -- Four Honduran political-military organizations announced the creation of a Unified Revolutionary Coordinating Board [coordinadora revolucionaria unificada] to go ahead with the struggle in Honduras.

In a communique sent to the communications media in Tegucigalpa, the clandestine groups Cinchoneros People's Liberation Movement, the Revolutionary Party of Central American Workers, the Lorenzo Zelaya People's Revolutionary Forces, and the Morazanist Front for the Liberation of Honduras -- besides announcing their unity -- warned about the danger of war threats between Honduras and Nicaragua. The communique also asked the people to oppose war between sister nations.

The document blamed the United States for promoting war in an attempt to destabilize the Sandinist people's revolution. The four organizations also accused the U.S. Government of supporting counterrevolutionary bands that attack Nicaragua from Honduras. They added that CIA is openly waiting in Honduras, in order to implement warmongering and destabilizing plans.

They finally urged Honduran private enterprise to reject any possibility of war, as a confrontation would have serious effects on their activities.

ARMY SPOKESMAN DENIES KNOWLEDGE OF MANEUVERS

PA081430 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 7 Apr 83 p 11

[Text] A Honduran Armed Forces spokesman said yesterday that the Honduran Army does not plan to carry out military maneuvers in the southern part of the country, on the border with Nicaragua.

This statement was made in response to Nicaraguan Army Chief of Staff Joaquin Cuadra Lacayo, who warned of the danger to Nicaragua of the alleged maneuvers by Honduran troops in Choluteca Department. The Honduran military spokesman said that he had no official knowledge of maneuvers by troops stationed in the southern part of the country, and added that "had we known of this, we would have reported it already."

PRESIDENT INTERVIEWED ON CENTRAL AMERICAN CRISIS

PA091510 Tegucigalpa LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 8 Apr 83 p 2

[By Danilo D. Antunez]

[Text] Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova said yesterday that the Honduran Government is willing to withdraw all foreign advisers currently in Honduras, as long as other countries in the region do the same. "The few military advisers we have can leave, as long as the 6,000, 8,000 and 12,000 advisers in other Central American countries, especially in Nicaragua, also leave," the president added. Suazo made this statement in one of the corridors of the presidential house, after a lengthy meeting with Honduran peasant leaders.

New Meeting

Suazo Cordova agreed to answer questions for LA TRIBUNA regarding the situation with Nicaragua and the efforts being made to solve the crisis that threatens to result in war, which would have fatal consequences for the two countries. The president added that despite the problems, relations with Nicaragua have not changed. There will be another meeting at the OAS today, to analyze the differences between the two countries.

Specific Measures

Suazo Cordova added that at international levels, his government has proposed internationalizing peace and creating specific measures to prevent arms trafficking, halt the arms race, and obtain international vigilance. "Our borders are wide open for the inspection of our ports and airports," he said.

"We also maintain that we are willing to ask the few military advisers we have to leave the country, if the other countries do the same," he added.

No Communication

When asked if he has contacted members of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua by phone, President Suazo's answer was No, because he is a very busy man who must dedicate his time to solving the many problems in the country.

In addition, the president said his government has the understanding of all sectors in the country, who are aware of the difficult economic situation in Honduras. "All our people know of the difficult economic situation we are confronting, and therefore, they -- specially peasants and businessmen -- I have faith in God, and I am confident that he will guide our steps, to pull our country forward," he concluded.

## NICARAGUA

### CROSS-BORDER ATTACK PROTESTED TO HONDURAS

PA090501 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 9 Apr 83

[Communique issued by Information and Press Directorate of the Foreign Affairs Ministry; no date given -- read by announcer]

[Text] The Foreign Affairs Ministry reports that Mrs (Gloria Rodriguez) and three children ranging in age from 1 to 5 years old were wounded today as a result of another criminal counterrevolutionary attack.

At 0500 today, Somozist bands from Honduras attacked El Porvenir farm, southwest of Teotecacinte, Nueva Segovia Department. Troops of the Sandinist People's Army repelled the action and managed to drive the counterrevolutionary groups back to their bases in Honduras, from where they continued attacking our territory with mortars, machineguns, grenade launchers and rifles.

In view of this new aggression, the Nicaraguan Government lodged a strong protest note with the Honduran Government demanding that it respect its obligations under international law in order not to continue playing along with U.S. plans to provoke an armed conflict, thus jeopardizing the region's peace and security.

### 'COMMANDER MARCIAL' GIVES EULOGY AT FUNERAL

PA092010 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1808 GMT 9 Apr 83

[Eulogy by Salvador's Cayetano Carpio, Commander Marcial, at funeral services for Melida Anaya Montes, Commander Ana Maria, at the Commander Ana Maria Revolutionary Square of the Eduardo Contreras Community Center in Managua -- live]

[Text] Companeros of the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction; companeros of the FSLN National Directorate; dear fraternal Nicaraguan people; companeros of the FMLN and FDR; and all of our companeros in El Salvador; the fighters, those who are underground, and those who are in jail:

Today we greet you at a moment of great sadness and pain for all of us. The Salvadoran people's liberation war that the Salvadoran people are waging with such incredible heroism is reaching its most intensive and decisive phases for a definitive victory against imperialism and its cruel and genocidal puppets. [applause and chanting]

It is precisely during this phase that the Reagan administration is desperate and is trying to prop up the puppet army that is being overcome by our fighters on all battlefronts, by giving it much more military aid than in previous years. The Reagan administration, which is an enemy of mankind and which threatens the peoples of Central America and the world, is daily plotting acts of political and military aggression against our peoples.

That is why it is so profoundly moving that at a time of great bereavement like these which our people are experiencing, the people of Nicaragua are offering us this comforting solidarity and encouragement to continue the struggle against the common enemy with much more ardor.

Imperialism is accusing Nicaragua by saying that the leaders of the Salvadoran people are here; the leaders of the FMLN-FDR. In my opinion this charge was made as if one people's solidarity with another is something to be ashamed of. [applause] However, one this is evident, the members of the Directorate and all its working teams, some inside the country and others outside the country, are steadfastly at work fully aware of the need to unite the internal struggle with international solidarity and with the struggle of all peoples for the liberation of Central America and El Salvador. That is why we move from one country to another. However, when we are in some other country, they do not accuse that country of harboring the FDR directorate, for example. I received the blow of this crushing news at a congress that is currently underway in Libya. From that faraway place, from the deserts of Africa, I immeditately rushed here, trying to get here on time for the funeral services for our late companera.

However, imperialism does not accuse these other countries. It accuses Nicaragua. Why? Because imperialism has an overall policy against our Central American peoples, who have already risen up irreversibly in a revolutionary struggle until the final victory. [applause and chanting]

The Central American peoples' struggle is one single struggle. When he formed his rebel army in the mountains, Sandino had companeros from all over Central America beside him. And all of Central America fought against imperialism in the struggles and accomplishments of the heroic Nicaraguan guerrillas. Our revolutionary leader, Companero Farabundo Marti, was there alongside Sandino. [applause]

Now the Nicaraguan people have broken forever the chains of dependence on another power. Now imperialism no longer rules in Nicaragua through Somoza, but the Nicaraguan people themselves through their most noteworthy leaders, the legendary heroes who fought for the freedom of Nicaragua. [applause and chanting]

The Salvadoran people are tirelessly struggling, but the struggles of our two peoples are not merely the struggles of El Salvador and Nicaragua. That is why from day to day the Reagan administration is scheming, dealing political and military blows, aggressions and blockades, and making plans to escalate the aggression not only against El Salvador but also against Nicaragua. Therefore, at a time like this, at a time in history which is one of transition toward independence for all our peoples, the glorious example that the Nicaraguan people have given us, their warm solidarity in moments of grief, and I am sure also in moments of great joy, when we achieve victory we will be arm in arm and struggling for the total liberation of Central America. [sentence as heard] [applause]

Companeros, it is very difficult for me under thise circumstances to express my feelings as I would like to. Sometimes the accumulation of blows to one's heart make it difficult for one to express one's feelings. The fall of Comapnera Ana Maria has come to top off a number of blows that we have received in these past weeks. We recall with great pain and affection that heroine of the people who fell close to Guazapa Companera Marianela Garcia Villa [applause], a heroine who wanted to present to the different peoples the evidence of the genocide being carried out by the cruel, bloodthirsty and bestial puppet regime of El Salvador.

We also lost some fighters and leaders of the different forces that make up the FMLN, for example, Companero (Bernardo Torres), who died last month in the attack on the Limon garrison. The blows against our people and the blows that our people give back in return, are weaving our people's history toward liberation. Each blow hurts more and more but it also gives us the will and decision to struggle and combat all of U.S. imperialism's maneuvers and its puppets in Central America, until we achieve the final victory of our people. [applause]

The people of El Salvador will thank you from the bottom of their hearts for this recognition to one of our children, one of our leaders -- today, always, at every moment -- and for these expressions of solidarity by the people of Nicaragua. All the Central American nations are experiencing the aggression of U.S. imperialism. We are struggling against its intervention in every dignified way we can, but we are also aware that all the Central American nations will become one revolutionary fire if U.S. imperialism carries out its aggressive plans against Nicaragua or El Salvador. [applause]

Companeros, it is hard for a revolutionary companero to bid farewell to another revolutionary brother, another companero, above all when he has fought alongside us for many years. Companera Melida Anaya Montes and I met during the people's struggle, when she and other companeros headed the teachers' strike. Since then, we have been struggling together. That is why it is hard to express all the deep sorrow that overwhelms us. However, it is necessary to tell you something: These blows temper our will even more to struggle and carry out our unity with firmness and realism. It is the unity among members of the FMLN and the FDR. [applause]

U.S. imperialism is mistaken if it thinks that these blows will weaken our unity. We are ready to raise levels of unity with all realism, from coordination to higher levels, until we achieve the people's final victory. We are confident that we -- all the Salvadoran people -- will advance firmly on the road of unity, which is a guarantee of victory of the revolution. [applause]

That is why today, when we bid farewell to the corpse of our companera, I can only tell you we guarantee we will intensify the struggle against the common enemy, against the U.S. imperialism. [applause] We guarantee to you, companeros, that we will intensify and improve the coordination and cooperation of the FMLN and FDR at all levels of unity, on a realistic and irreversible basis. [applause]

You can rest assured that we will fight to the end for the victory of all Central American nations, which deserve to rule their own destinies. [applause] On behalf of the FMLN and the FDR, and especially on behalf of the companeros of the Farabundo Marti people's liberation forces, I tell you dear friends, embraced in the same struggle, thank you very much. Until the final victory! [applause] Revolution or death! [applause, cheers and chanting]

FSLN COMMUNIQUE AT FMLN COMMANDER'S FUNERAL

PA092021 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1803 GMT 9 Apr 83

[FSLN communique read at funeral services for FMLN Commander Ana Maria in Managua on 9 April by Orlando Tardencilla, identified by DPA as once detained in El Salvador for involvement with the FMLN -- live]

[Text] From the FSLN National Directorate to the Salvadoran FMLN Unified Revolutionary Directorate, DRU, the FDR, the People's Liberation Forces, FPL, the Salvadoran people.

Brothers: The death of Commander Ana Maria, deputy commander of the Salvadoran FPL and member of FMLN's DRU, has been a deep blow to the hearts of Nicaraguans. Commander Ana Maria had represented the interests of her people ever since she assumed leadership of the teachers struggle and joined the armed struggle of the glorious Salvadoran people. She managed to be at the same time voice and rifle, missionary and fighter. She represented well the interests of the revolution and contributed remarkably to the unity and development of the Salvadoran people's struggle. Her death brings mourning to the Nicaraguan flag and the hearts of Central Americans and comes at a time when imperialism's ferocity against El Salvador and Nicaragua has been multiplied. Her death comes when imperialism has launched war against our people. Ana Maria's death, however, is not merely another demonstration of the unlimited cruelty of our enemies. It is also an additional powerful reason for the peoples anger to turn into determination and victories.

The FSLN National Directorate, on behalf of the Nicaraguan people, expresses its most fervent solidarity to the companeros of the FMLN DRU, the FDR, the FPL, the Salvadoran people, and particularly to our companero, Salvador Cayetano Carpio, Marcial [applause and chanting]

Our peoples are invincible, because they are revolutionaries. Long live the heroic struggle of the Salvadoran people! [Crowd answers: Viva!] Long live the immortal memory of Commander Ana Maria! [Crowd answers: Viva!] Free fatherland [Crowd answers: "Or death!"] [Signed] FSLN National Directorate [applause]

## 8 April FSLN Communique

PA090409 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0243 GMT 9 Apr 83

[FSLN communique issued on 8 April 1983; read by Commander Carlos Nunez Tellez, president of the Nicaraguan State Council -- live]

[Text] To the people of Nicaragua and all the world:

Nicaraguan brothers, with the serenity and patriotism of the fighters of San Jacinto de las Segovias and La Barranca, with the unbreakable determination to fight for the conquests of our people and in defense of our national sovereignty, in the name of the Nicaraguan people, we denounce before the people of the world the undeclared war that the United States has unleashed against Nicaragua. As an initial step, the United States has promoted the invasion by genocidal counterrevolutionary forces from bordering territory. These armed Somozist forces, which are financed and directed by the U.S. Government, have invaded our country.

We have faced this war with determination but with prudence, indicating objectively to our people the seriousness of each moment but trying to avoid creating a situation of artificial alarm that could serve the enemy's purpose.

Recent serious incidents, however, compel us to point out that the U.S. aggression against our country has taken on a new dimension. The enemy activities, publicly revealed by our national leadership, have increased considerably in recent days in Zelaya Norte, even to the point of placing genocidal forces of the former National Guard near the Atlantic coast mines and carrying out minor operations in the Chinandega sector.

The threat has become more serious due to the increased provocations of the Honduran Army. They began with rifle fire, followed by artillery fire. Recently, Honduran Army units have even entered Nicaraguan territory.

The Somozist mercenary forces launched on this criminal action by the U.S. Government are grouped in task forces. These so-called task forces have carried out this invasion with the full support of the Honduran Army, obeying instructions from the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency coordinated by the U.S. ambassador in Honduras.

These task forces are equipped with U.S. uniforms, provisions, rifles, machineguns and artillery weapons. Even though they have been trained as a regular army, they have adopted irregular tactics, giving the aggression a special characteristic that avoids large concentrations of force and spreads out over the invaded territory, without presenting a definite combat front. This invasion, therefore, differs from other invasions that imperialism has staged in revolutionary countries, such as those of Guatemala in 1954, Cuba in 1961 and the Dominican Republic in 1965.

The U.S. war against Nicaragua, although undeclared, is nevertheless a war with its aftermath of bloodshed and destruction. It is a war in which the United States is making use of ample military, political, ideological and economic resources. It is a war that encourages former criminal guardsmen, traitors like Pastora, corrupt elements such as Fernando Chamorro, politicians like Alfonso Robelo, former Somozist security agents like Steadman Fagoth, all bought by imperialism just like Adolfo Villas, Emiliano Chamorro, Jose Maria Moncada and Anastasio Somoza.

It is a war that uses the territories bordering on Nicaragua to promote its criminal plans, a U.S. war against Nicaragua which has involved and continues to involve rightist political party leaders and well-known representatives of the various counterrevolutionary ideological divisions. It is a war that, in addition to a huge propaganda campaign abroad, includes a constantly increasing and shameless operation against various governments that have maintained a friendly, or at least respectful, position toward Nicaragua. It is a war that seeks to foment popular discontent, by artificially encouraging the shortage of basic products and boycotting the revolutionary government's efforts to fairly distribute such products. It is a war that has spread slanderous rumors to create anguish and confusion among the populace. It is a war that, through its most important agents in Nicaragua, makes every effort to create, internally and internationally, the image of a religious confrontation. It is a war that includes brutal murders such as that of the outstanding Salvadoran leader, Commander Ana Maria.

This war that we denounce before the world has stirred broad international support for the Sandinist revolution. In faraway nations of Asia, Africa, Europe and Latin America, even in the United States itself, U.S. imperialism has been subject to accusations and repudiation. Our small country, revolutionary Nicaragua, has received and continues to receive expressions of solidarity from everywhere, including the offer of volunteer brigades. Responding to the clamor of their people, many governments the world over have offered us their unconditional support.

Even the mass media and political personalities of the United States have presented overwhelming proof that the Reagan government is responsible for these acts of aggression and that the Honduran Army and the genocidal National Guard are its instruments.

The U.S. Government obstinately and cynically refuses to admit this truth and is determined to go against the stream of history, denying a place to the nations which it gratuitously treats as enemies.

When a group of countries like Mexico, Venezuela, France, Panama, Colombia and others propose negotiations to solve the bilateral problems between Nicaragua and Honduras and between Nicaragua and the United States, or to seek a fair and negotiated solution in El Salvador, the U.S. Government invents formulas to hinder and annul these initiatives.

Nicaragua takes up the steel of war only to defend itself, and is firmly committed to peace. Therefore, Nicaragua is always prepared to conduct dialogue with the governments of Honduras and the United States, prepared to seek solutions on the terms proposed by prestigious countries of this continent and Europe. Moreover, these solutions have one unrenounceable requirement: The unconditional withdrawal of the genocidal forces introduced into Nicaragua by the United States and an end to the border attacks from Honduran territory that are constantly staged by the Somozist counterrevolutionaries with the military support of the Honduran Armed Forces.

The United States is again attacking us because we have carried out a revolution, because we are struggling successfully against poverty and backwardness, because we are distributing land free of charge to peasants, because we have recovered our natural resources, because we have successfully fought illiteracy, because we show solidarity with our brother peoples of Latin America and the world. The Americans attack us because we have armed our people specifically to defend themselves from aggression, because Nicaragua is like a brilliant light on this planet and like a beacon of hope for the peoples of Latin America. They attack us because we have won a place in the world as a result of our respect for human rights. The United States attacks us because it is accustomed to having Nicaraguan leaders who were their faithful servants and because the men who now direct this revolution are totally committed to the heroic anti-imperialist spirit of the Nicaraguan people. They attack us because it is impossible for them to imagine the enormous dignity of this small country.

We cannot fail to mention to our people the possibility that the Honduran Army, obeying orders from the U.S. Government, will take new steps to attack Nicaragua. Nor can we ignore the danger represented by the possibility of a direct military intervention by the United States in Central America to prevent the triumph of the Salvadoran people and to exterminate the Sandinist people's revolution.

We must therefore prepare for all eventualities; we must prepare to confront with all our forces the first phase of the U.S. aggression, which is the invasion by the genocidal forces. We must prepare for possible aggression by the Honduran Army, directed by the U.S. Government, and we must be prepared to defend the nation's sovereignty even in the face of direct intervention by the United States. All the men and women of this heroic land, all the resouces of the country will be allocated for the homeland's defense, even if this means greater difficulties in the development of our economic programs and more serious limitations as regards the availability of material resources to be distributed in the country.

It is possible that in the immediate future we may have to face shortages of fuel and transportation, shortages of necessary items and all kinds of privations. However, in order to face up to these inevitable difficulties, our government will make firm decisions, both to ensure an equitable distribution at all levels, and to counter profiteering and speculation.

In these difficult circumstances, our revolution will defend the strategic system of nonalignment, a mixed economy, political pluralism, within which is included the pledge to hold elections in 1985, a system that the invaders are trying to destroy today. However, we warn all those who are inclined toward counterrevolutionary activity in any form that they will be considered traitors to the homeland and will be implacably treated as such.

Nicaraguans, let us unite for the defense of the nation. Workers, peasants, students, intellectuals, professionals, businessmen, men and women will undoubtedly join together in a formidable union to defend the land of their ancestors, the dignity of the nation and their inalienable right to determine the destiny of their homeland.

We will face this new challenge that is testing the wisdom and valor of Nicaraguans. We will win, as in the past the indomitable soldiers of Sandino won. We will win as guerrillas of Carlos Fonseca and the fighters of the final insurrection won. Once again, the courageous Nicaraguan people will come out to defned the nation's dignity against the imperialist Yankee aggressor, to defend the dignity of Latin America. With the spirit of Bolivar and Marti and always bearing our rifles with the high example of Andres Castro, Zeledon, Sandino and Carlos Fonseca, we will win, because we are marching with history, because we are defending a just cause, because we are defending the cause of America.

We are invincible because we are Sandinists. Free fatherland or death. [Signed] Commanders of the Revolution Tomas Borge Martinez, Victor Tirado Lopez, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Henry Ruiz Hernandez, Humberto Ortega Saavedra, Jaime Wheelock Roman, Bayardo Arce Castano, Carlos Nunez Tellez, Luis Carrion Cruz. [Dated] Managua, 8 April 1983, year of the struggle for peace and sovereignty.

## BARRICADA REPORTS CAPTURE IN ANA MARIA KILLING

PA081644 Paris AFP in Spanish 1617 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Excerpt] Managua, 8 Apr (AFP) -- One person involved in the crime against 54-year-old Melida Anaya Montes, the important Salvadoran revolutionary leader known as "Commander Ana Maria," has been detained by the Nicaraguan authorities, the official newspaper of the FSLN, BARRICADA, reports today. BARRICADA asserts that those who killed the Peoples Liberation Forces (FPL) central command deputy on Wednesday morning 15 km south of this capital "did not escape unpunished," because one of them was captured. The item, however, does not explain details of the arrest or the identity of the person arrested.

### Three Reportedly Involved

PA091640 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 9 Apr 83

[Text] Nicaraguan Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge said in Managua that one of the killers of the Salvadoran patriot Ana Maria was wounded. An ANN report states that although the criminal escaped, he was wounded with a .45-cal gun, and that three individuals participated in the murder of the outstanding combatant. Commander Ana Maria will be buried today in the Managua cemetery.

## GOVERNMENT PROTESTS ATTACK ON EL SIUCE

PA081600 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Text] A protest note will be sent to the Honduran Government for the umpteenth time; a member of our heroic border guard has been killed and three wounded during another armed aggression by the counterrevolution that acts unpunished from Honduran territory, with the complicity of the Honduran Armed Forces. The counterrevolutionary aggression took place yesterday Thursday at 0530 against the border post of El Siuce, located 14 km northwest of Jalapa and barely 1 km from the border. In view of this new criminal aggression, the Foreign Ministry will during the next hours send a protest note to the Honduran Government. This information was released by the press and information office.

GOVERNMENT CHARGES U.S. WARSHIP SPYING OFFSHORE

PA082246 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1742 GMT 8 APR 83

[Text] Managua, 8 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- The Nicaraguan Government charged that a U.S. frigate inside the Gulf of Fonseca on the Pacific coast is spying on Sandinist troop movements in the Pacific.

The Defense Ministry reported that on 6 April, a Sandinist Air Force (FAS) plane on a reconnaissance flight detected the presence of a U.S. frigate in the Pacific Ocean. The frigate has been identified as the "Blakely FF-1972."

According to the information revealed in Managua today, since 9 March the U.S. Navy craft has been "openly" engaged in espionage in Nicaraguan waters west of Punta Cosiguina (extreme northwestern part of the country).

According to the Defense Ministry, the U.S. warship's presence in the Gulf of Fonseca "violates Nicaraguan sovereignty and constitutes a threat to this country."

The frigate "Blakely" was photographed at its present location by the FAS antiaircraft defense service, according to the Managua government.

As can be clearly noted in the photos published today, Friday, in all Managua's morning papers, the vessel is equipped with radar and rockets as well as cannon, helicopters and satellite communication antennas.

It has an estimated crew of 228 enlisted men and 17 officers. It has a displacement of 3,011 tons.

This is not the first time that the Sandinist government has reported the presence of U.S. warships spying off its coasts, both in the Pacific and the Atlantic sides.

The presence of the frigate "Blakely" confirms a recent statement by Commander Tomas Borge, Nicaraguan interior minister, who said that the U.S. Government "is trying to rewrite its gunboat diplomacy to overthrow the Sandinist government."

FIVE DIE IN FSLN HELICOPTER ACCIDENT CRASH

PA081605 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Text] The Nicaraguan Defense Ministry reports in the following communique that on 6 April at 1600, Bell UH-1B Helicopter No 260 of the Sandinist Air Force suffered an accident during a routine flight from Montelimar to Managua. The helicopter crashed near San Rafael del Sur, Managua Department.

As a result of the accident, the following people have died: 2d Lt Roberto Jose Perez Baltodano, pilot; Salvador Ibarra Rivera, copilot; Julio Cesar Lindo Montes, (Rafael Perez Baca), and Companero (Jose Antonio Rivera Vargas), technicians.

FMC SENDS CONDOLENCES TO SALVADORAN PEOPLE

FL081325 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Text] The Federation of Cuban Women [FMC] has issued a communique of condemnation for the assassination of Salvadoran Revolutionary leader Melida Analya Montes, who entered the pages of the history of revolutionary struggle under the name of Commander Ana Maria.

After expressing profound sorrow for the death of the combatant, the FMC communique states that this cowardly assassination takes place at a time when the Somozist forces, supported and financed by Yankee imperialism and the Honduran Government, are attacking Nicaragua in an insane attempt to crush the Sandinist revolution.

The document points out that Commander Ana Maria is a symbol of the Latin American revolutionary woman who, at the vanguard of her people, struggles with weapon in hand against the imperialist enemy.

Finally, the communique states that the FMC raises its voices to protest energetically in the face of such a monstruous crime and, on behalf of all our women, expresses the most profound condolences to the FMLN National Directorate, the people's liberation forces and the Salvadoran people, reiterating irrevocable solidarity with their just struggle.

INTERVISION NEWS EXCHANGE MEETING CLOSES

FL080215 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Text] The 20th meeting of the work group on exchange of current intervision news ended its work sessions at Havana's Palace of Conventions, Jose Ramon Fernandez, vice president of the Council of State, attended the closing session.

The meeting was attended by European socialist nations, Finland and Cuba -- members of Intervision -- and for the first time Nicaragua, Grenada and Afghanistan also attended the work group's sessions. The directorate of the international organization described the results of the meeting as positive, particularly its chairman, (Mahachek Dusan), who bid delegates farewell until the Helsinki meeting next year.

In his closing remarks, Nivaldo Herrera, president of the Cuban Institute of Radio and Television, stressed the importance of using the mass media to spread information aimed at stopping the maniacs who are trying to drag the world into a nuclear war.

ESQUIVEL YEDRA RECEIVES BULGARIAN MINISTER

FL072030 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1911 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] Antonio Esquivel Yedra, member of the Central Committee and vice president of the Council of Ministers, has received Toncho Chakurov, Bulgarian minister of machine building and electronics. They discussed various topics dealing with cooperation in the field of electronic computers and other matters of bilateral cooperation.

## LIMA MAYOR COMMENTS AT END OF OFFICIAL VISIT

FL071935 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] Architect Eduardo Orrego Villacorta, mayor of Lima, who has paid an official visit to Cuba, made statements for the national television newscast a few minutes before returning to his country. [Begin Orrego recording] Our delegation is leaving full of satisfaction at the cordial and fraternal reception it has enjoyed from the Cuban people and officials. This is particularly the case of myself who have had the great honor of being received by President Fidel Castro and of being able to exchange opinions with him. I found him a man full of humane feeling who makes his task of leadership and responsibility as head of state into an apostolic mission. I believe that he, together with the high government officials and the Cuban people, is waging a struggle for development, a struggle for freedom and for peace in the world.

The achievements of the revolution, which we have been able to verify in the various parts of Cuba we have visited, are a stimulus for all the peoples of the world. Among us in Peru, the experience gained during this trip will be taken very much into account so that we can find our own ways, dictated or suggested by our own situation. [end recording]

## SOCIALIST COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY MEETING CONCLUDES

### Delegates Meet Rodriguez

FL071602 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of Cuba's Communist Party Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has received the chiefs of delegations attending the 24th meeting of the intergovernmental commission for socialist countries' cooperation in the sphere of computer technology.

During the meeting, Yakov Petrovich Ryabov, first deputy chairman of the state planning committee of the Soviet Union -- Gosplan -- and chairman of the intergovernmental computer commission, reported on the work being developed in that sphere by CEMA member countries. Other matters dealing with the development of computer systems in our country as well as progress and future in that sphere were also discussed.

### Protocol Signed

FL081233 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Text] With the signing of a multinational protocol, the 24th meeting of the intergovernmental commission for socialist countries' cooperation in the sphere of computer technology has concluded in this capital. The document was signed by chiefs of delegations of the six countries participating in the forum. Signing for Cuba was Daniel Legra, president of the national institute of automated systems and computer technology.

During the closing session, Yakov Petrovich Ryabov, permanent chairman of the commission, stated that the participants in the meeting had examined the fulfillment of all agreements and future efforts for the development of new electronic systems had been defined. The Soviet official also referred to the importance of computer technology and noted that Cuba has made significant progress in that type of technology which is used in all branches of its economy, particularly in the sugar industry.